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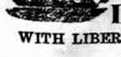

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IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Sept. 1898.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS			
BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	15th July 1898.
VINDOBONA	C. Beilen	4,351	12th Aug. 1898.

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Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
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CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrando	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	X	27th Sep., 1898.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	28th July.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th July at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 7th July, calling at Karrachi, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 14th July, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 29th July, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 19th July, calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 15th July, 1898.

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 11th July.

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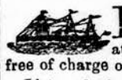

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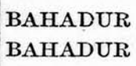

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THACKER & CO., LD.,
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MEADE (Q. S.) Out of the Fashion.
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SONIA (Kovalevsky)—Biography and Autobiography; A Memoir written by Herself.
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KAYE (Lorin) Her Ladyship's Income.
ROSS (Donald) The Spirit of Storm.
LYNCH (Hannah) An Old Experiment.
LAWLESS (Hon. Emily) Traits and Confidences.
" ALIEN " In Golden Shackles.
SCULLY (W. C.) The White Hecatomb.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY (such as is not provided in the list published by the Sir Suba) for one year, from 1st August, 1898, to 31st July, 1899, and will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P.M., 22nd Instant.

Each Tender must be accompanied with Rs. 50 British as earnest-money.

A printed list of articles required will be issued on payment of Re. 1 British.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M. Inst. C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

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Spoons, Forks, etc., equal to Silver, cheaper and more durable.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON IN AHMEDABAD STREET, OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA DOCK.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Ahmedabad Street on account of the Insurance Offices concerned,

A large quantity of cotton in full-pressed bales as well as loose damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 7th July, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTON SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COWASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD OR BHULESHWAR ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Goi Bandas Ghanshamdas and Dabhdas Bhimookandas, under the power of sale reserved to her under the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of January, 1898, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kapurwady at Bhuleshwar, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2536 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the Bhuleshwar Road, on the west by the 2nd Khatarally Lane, on the south by the property of Ramchundra Vithoba, and on the north by the property of Ramchundra Vithoba and others, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, Solicitors, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th July, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHANDELIERS, CARRIAGES, ETC,

In Suit No. 235 of 1893.

Estate of the late Sir Tharia Topan.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Receiver in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p.m., at Sir Tharia Topan's bungalow, Narayen Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, the moveable property of the Estate of the late Sir Thaka Topan, consisting of marble-top table and teapoys, side tables, writing tables, corner whatnots, chiffoniers with mirrors, cushioned chairs and sofa, easy, rocking, revolving and bentwood chairs, 12-light hanging chandeliers, gas fitting with 5-light lamps, clock, China jars and vases, wall brackets, sets of dining tables, ment safe, telephone stand, crockery ware, blackwood and teakwood cots with beddings, iron and blackwood bahadoors, cupboards, washhand tables, teak and cane verandah benches, rattan clothes basket, rocking-horses, water-boiler, etc., etc.

Also at 3-30 p.m., brougham, landau, victoria, mail phaeton, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF A COLLECTION OF VALUABLE BOOKS OF THE LATE CHUCONDAS GOPALDAS.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 478 of 1896, Orient Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, vs. Kilbai alias Premcore, widow of Chaganlal Gopaldas, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, a collection of valuable books in English, Gujrati, Marathi, Sanskrit, Hindi, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 7th July, 1898.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BEST PLATEDWARE by Reed and Barton of New York, splendid presentation Goods at 25 per cent. discount at SHROFF BROTHERS CLEARANCE SALE now on at Hornby Row.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Ivory specially selected, seasoned in India, and converted into superior BILLIARD BALLS by experts in our own Factory. If bought during the monsoons, they are more reliable more lasting, and give greater satisfaction. Price list free.

SOFT-FRONTED SHIRTS.—Blues, White, and Pink, Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24.—ASQUITH and LORD, Shirt Specialists, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—A First Class WEIGHING MACHINE for carts, &c. Plate 12" by 7," weighing goods from 1lb. to 5 tons, made by Alexander Wood and Sons, Contractors to Government, Glasgow and London. Apply at the NEW GREAT EASTERN S. and W. Co., Ltd., Parel, for further particulars.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a Preventive and Curative Agent, in all cases of Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Catarrh and Throat or Chest Affections.—FERNANDES and Co., Consulting Family Chemists, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PRINCESS LIQUEUR WHISKY.—The most delicious WHISKY ever imported to India. Rs. 30 per dozen. Rs. 28 for 3 dozen and upwards. From Messrs. D. BYRAMJEE, F. & Co., Mody Bay, Goa Street Bombay.

TO LET.—From the 1st August for 3 to 4 months the first floor of a furnished bungalow, with use of victoria and horse. Suitable for a chummery. Apply to J. HUMPHREY, Esq., Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED a CLERK, Portuguese or Eurasian, quick at Figures and Correspondence. Salary according to qualifications. Apply by letter " A. L.", care of this paper.

FOLDING or TRAVELLING HARMONIUMS, complete in case, with 5 stops, in solid walnut veneered case, compass 3 octaves. This instrument shuts in a box. Rs. 140 to Rs. 160.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITS Printed on Opals and Artistically finished in Black and White or Water Colours, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay. Hydraulic Lift always available.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES can be fitted to any ordinary wooden wheels at strictly moderate prices. Importers of Ready made Rubber Tyred Steel Carriage wheels and the New Improved Automatic Sunlight Oil Lamp. Catalogues free. W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay, and Secunderabad.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER, prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, gives instant relief, and is the best application for enalings and all excoriations of the skin. Can be used to the most tender Infant. Per tin As. 12 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CYCLISTS are invited to inspect our Swifts, Monarchs, Gloriaa, Interchangeables and Acmes. Prices to suit all buyers. Every description of Cycle Accessories stocked.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay, and Secunderabad.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-12-2, per case, at Bandra.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply " L," care of Manager, " Bombay Gazette" Office.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the " Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwala's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the " Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GREAT REDUCTION in Prices "PRIMUS" STOVES Burns Kerosine Oil without Wick. A large assortment in stock with grate complete from Rs. 7 to Rs. 22. Sole Agents for India D. D. POSTWALLA and Co., Duftar Asbaum Press Buildings, behind the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to " Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Millners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagar's, & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply " ARIA." care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the " Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMPANION ORGANS, improved model 1895, by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., London, and Story and Clark, with knee swell, suitable for Churches or Chapels, Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE
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NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEWZEALAND NORTHERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

In the matter of " The Trustees Act 1883 " and its amendments and of JOHN LEITH late of Woodside in the Provincial Districts of Auckland and Colony of Newzealand Gentleman deceased intestate.

PURSUANT to an order of the Supreme Court of Newzealand in its Northern Judicial District at Auckland in the said Colony of Newzealand under the hand of EDWARD TENNYSON CONOLLY Esquire a Judge of the said Supreme Court of Newzealand at Auckland aforesaid dated the 19th day of April 1898. IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED AND ORDERED that the Creditors of the abovenamed JOHN LEITH (who died at Auckland aforesaid on the 31st day of March 1898) and any persons or persons claiming to be the lawful widow or child or children or next of kin of the said John Leith deceased do within Six Calendar months from the date of the said order to wit the 19th day of April 1898 that is not later than the 19th day of October 1898 send in their names and adresses and the particulars of their debts and claims or their relationship to the said John Leith deceased to Alexander Leith of Parnell near the City of Auckland in the said Colony of Newzealand Farmer the administrator of the estate of the said John Leith deceased or to Messieurs LITTLE & Co. of the Old Secretariat Apollo Street Bombay in India the lawfully appointed Agents of the said Alexander Leith AND it is hereby further notified and ordered that if after the said period of Six Calendar months above mentioned has expired no claim or claims shall have been received by the said Alexander Leith as such Administrator or his said lawfully appointed Agents in Bombay aforesaid from any person or persons claiming to be the lawful widow or child or children or next of kin of the said John Leith deceased or a Creditor of the said John Leith deceased then that the said Alexander Leith as such administrator as aforesaid shall pay and hand over to one Agnes Leith of Borgue, Dunbeath in the County of Caithness in Scotland claiming to be the only legitimate and female child of the said John Leith deceased the net assets of the estate and effects of the said John Leith deceased. It is hereby further notified that the said John Leith deceased above referred to was an Engine Driver by profession and was resident at Bhosawal, Sholapur and Kalburgi respectively in the Bombay Presidency in India between the years 1882 and 1890.

W. J. NAPIER,
Solicitor for Alexander Leith Administrator of the Estate of the said John Leith deceased, Victoria Arcade, Auckland, Newzealand.

LITTLE & CO.,
Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, his Agent.

NOTICE.

IT is in CONTEMPLATION to SELL His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwad's Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Factory with a distillery attached to it at Ghandevi, District Nowsari. Intending purchasers are requested to make their offers, showing clearly the amount for, and the conditions under which they intend, to buy, to the undersigned on or before the 5th of August, 1898.

It is optional with the Sirkar to accept any of the offers or to reject them altogether.

For further particulars apply to—

माधवराव रामचंद्र फडणीस.
i.e. MADHAVARAO RAMCHUNDRA, Fadnis,
Baroda State.

B. N. KALE,
Assistant Fadnis.
Baroda, Fadnis Office, 20th June, 1898.

WANTED.

WANTED.

LIFE ASSURANCE CANVASSERS well up in Life business. Liberal allowances to influential men. Apply by letter stating terms required, and with copies of Testimonials.

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Alice Buildings.

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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRIOR LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel " Movillette " Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
B MBAY AND POONA

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"
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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurv Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores,
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Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

" My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg. I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

" Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.,

Explanation of above Letter.

" In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the Kanaka residents and the native themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than ' Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from ' Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

* . EDGUMBE DUNSFORD.
45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
" 21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, viz.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—" BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words " Clarke's Blood Mixture, Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and " Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S HAND SEWING MACHINES ? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surpasses any other Sewing Machine in simplicity, Durability Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

BANKS

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sgarabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tamanarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—HEBD, MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER :

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager Bombay Branch.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

R. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. PARNES, Esq. (Managing Director P. & O. S. N. Co.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
RANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	HOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

CHIEF OFFICE :
ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,
LONDON, E. C.

ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.

There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked ; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE ; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 6
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 6
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL
UNDER THE NEW
"ENGLISH PREMIUM"
SYSTEM.
THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled
DURING 5 YEARS
and now exceed
Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager,
BOMBAY.

ATKINSON'S
NEWEST PERFUME
"AOLINE" (Regd.)
"Most Refreshing."
NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELICIOUSLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.
A true natural perfume made from flowers.
Not a Chemical Preparation.
"AOLINE" PERFUME. "Most Refreshing."
"AOLINE" TOILET SOAP for the Complexion.
"AOLINE" TOILET POWDER imparts a delightful bloom to the complexion.
"AOLINE" SACHETS. Delightful for Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.
"AOLINE" TOILET CREAM. Softening and beautifying for the complexion.
Of all Chemists and Stores.
J. & E. ATKINSON, Ltd., 24, Old Bond Street, London,
INVENTORS OF THE CELEBRATED
"WHITE ROSE" PERFUME.
"A Charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. a. & 1 bon.	1,295
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	115
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Asia	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	30
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£23½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad advce	700	1,000	,000	Nil	73
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	450
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	43
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Beilary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Unite d	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	525
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	575
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	675
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,350
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	665
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	880
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	650
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	470
Dooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	900
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	470
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dawn Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	525
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	540
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3	540
Jaugughai Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough s	1,500	500	500	25	650
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,050
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	450
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	980
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	525
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.74	202 1-2
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	750
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Manjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	625
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	222
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1 000	1,000	dvdRs.50	990
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,450
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Malburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 75	2,275
Manockjee Unit	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	95
Morarji Goculdas	1,05	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.55	1975
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,00	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	's. 20	340
New Oriental	6,732	625	625	dvd Rs20	295
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld)	742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,150
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	755
Rupon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5.	1,050
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5.	770
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs80	2,025
Soundercas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	335
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	295xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	620
Swadeshi Mills Assurance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.1	500
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	50
Vemshunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co., Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,00	Nil	2425
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	640
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		...
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	5 pr. ct.	2,600
B. B. and C. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	do.	200
Ahmedabad Pranjej Ry.	...	500	...	4 pr. ct.	575xd
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	...	20)	...	4 pr. ct.	196 1-4
PRESS COMPANIES					
				Yearly	
Aynar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	2.	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	105
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	175
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,2 0
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Ezra	150	8,500	500	25+80	800
French	300	600	600	dvdRs30	490
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs10	355xd
Hingoo Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs10	100
Kennaway	340	450	450	Rs 40	450
Maduva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Maun Mahomed Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	377 1-2
Munmar M	00	250	a	15	220
New Berar	00	500	00	dvd Rs15	570
New Indian	1,00	125	125	dvd 16½	167½
Prince of Wales Sabapathy (Bellary)	150	600	(	20	400xd
Sassoon	500	500	7	0	370
Sind and Punjab Co.	200	500	500	21	535
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200
Scrab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	5	490
Surat Cotton Press Co., Ld.	2 0	250	250	Nil.	75
Volkart	37	200 / 000	all	12 / 10 dvd Rs6	200xd / 1,145
MISCELLANEOUS					
				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,75	100	100	dvd Rs 5	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	2½	35
Badham File	15,000	100	100	dvd 2½	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,900
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,485
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 8	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	1,175
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	20
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	232½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p ct	300
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	53
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	350	35	181
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	165
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	125
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	70
Pett Canning Co.	6,000	200	1,000	dvdRs20	465
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	1-32
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,100
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100		150
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	dvdRs11	316

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 1-25m , 1-55a, Low water, 7-12m., 8-14a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society meeting, 5-30 p.m.
There will be a meeting of polo players in the Gymkhana, 6-15 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 p.m. (weather permitting.)

THE GUN CLUB, will meet, at Love Grove, Worlee, on Saturday next, at 4 p.m. (weather permitting.)

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Darassalem, Zanzibar, Ibo, Chindi Reunion, Tamatave, Mayoi, Majunga, Nossebi, Digo Suarez and Mutasuamdu, per s. s. Setos, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., to-day.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of June 1898 was 2,945,the daily average being 98. New admissions 592. Parsees 796 ; Hindoos 740 ; Mahomedans 698 Christians 711. 33 children were vaccinated this month.

THEFT BY BOARDERS.—Mohonlal Maharaj, residing at Moogbhat, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel and cash, of the aggregate value, of Rs. 593, from his room. Complainant suspects two Purdesees who had been living with him, and who had since absconded.

GYMKHANA FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice game this evening, to commence at 5-30 sharp Colours v. White, Moore, Economo, Edie, Murray, Williamson, Wood, Thomas, Humphrey, Huddleston, Pickering, Keily, Stavrides, Blodwell, and Green. White, Christie, Grover, Tosh, Thornton, Turner, Farswell, Gray, Hart, Plant, Willson, Sheepshanks, Spencer, Engel, Thomas. and Wray.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT WAI.—A correspondent writes :—On the 15th ultimo, a Patil, named Govindrao Bapuji Bhilare, met an accidental death owing to the fall of stones and moorum on the road from Wai to Panchgani. I am much surprised at the silence of all the newspapers and the authorities with regard to this matter. Will the Collector of Satara please to order the engineering department at Panchgani to remove at once such stones and moorum as threaten to fall down every moment and release the passers of danger.

ARRIVAL OF A CEYLON MERCHANT.—Mr. Tyeb Ali A. J. Noorbhai, of Colombo, arrived here by the steamer Yarra on Monday, with the object of extending his commercial connections with this port. His firm carries on extensive business in rice and oils, both here and in Ceylon. It has large tea plantations in that Island. The representative of the firm, Mr. Tyeb Ali, is an educated young Mahomedan gentleman and has travelled over America, Europe, China and India, and his presence amongst us is welcomed by his Mahomedan friends and constituents.

ROBBED BY A CONVERT.—Hakim Goolam Hyoodin, the editor of the "Gazette of India," a Mahomedan paper, and residing at Bhindy Bazaar Road, reported to the police, on Tuesday, that one Bene Mahadeo Meherbansing alias Goolam Nabir alias Noormahomed, a Hindu convert to Mahomedanism, who had been putting up at his place, absconded that morning, taking with him currency notes, a metal watch and a koran, of the collective value of Rs. 171. The accused is believed to have gone up-country.

PARSI CHARITY AT KARACHI.—On the occasion of the third day's funeral obsequies in connection with the death of Bai Soonabai, wife of Mr. Eduljí Dinshaw, of Karachi, the sum of Rs. 31,800 was subscribed for charitable and benevolent purposes. Of this sum Rs. 30,000 were subscribed by Mr. Eduljí, in the names of his deceased wife and himself and two sons, the remainder being offered by their other near relatives. The deceased lady was the niece of the present Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., being the daughter of his late sister, Bai Hirabai, wife of Mr. Cowasji Dady Limji Banaji. Mr. Eduljí Dinshaw is the well-known leading merchant and wealthy citizen of Karachi, who has made handsome benefactions in the city of his adoption.

ROBBING A SICK WOMAN.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector O'Keeffe prosecuted Gujadur Mahadeo, a Purdesee mill, hand, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold mohur and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 100, belonging to Moonibai, a Purdesee woman, residing at Mahim. About two weeks ago complainant was attacked with high fever and her life was despaired of. She called in the accused, who was her neighbour, and gave him the property for safe custody, and with instructions to forward it to her relatives in her native country in case she died. The prosecutrix, however, recovered from her illness, and about four days ago demanded the return of her money ; but he failed to give it. In his defence the accused stated that he spent the money in maintaining and nourishing her during her illness. His Worship convicted and sentenced him to four months rigorous imprisonment.

DROWNED IN EIGHTEEN INCHES OF WATER.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Dadur Road, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Lada Raghoo, a Hindu blacksmith, aged thirty-five years, residing at Parel, Bhoiwada. Deceased was addicted to drink and spent all his earnings in liquor. He did not contribute anything towards the needs of the household which were all provided by the wife, who worked as a labourer in a mill. About 7 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, Lada returned home, highly intoxicated, and demanded two rupees from her, threatening to kill her in case of refusal. Thus terrified she complied with his demand, and the man left the house with the money. About an hour after he was seen lying in a gutter, containing water, at Dadur Road, by a townsman, who informed the police. The water in the gutter was about eighteen inches deep, and the deceased when removed from it by the police, was found to be dead. The body was smelling of liquor, and it was probable that deceased while staggering along the road, fell into the gutter, head foremost. A verdict of accidental death by drowning while under the influence of liquor was recorded.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF ARMS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Dossabhoy Nusserwanji, Chief Constable B. B. & C. I. Railway Police, charged one Abdula Shirshah, a Mahomedan Mukranee, before Mr. W. Webb, with having in his possession, a pistol, a sword and a jumbia, 146 caps and ten small bullets in contravention of the provisions of section 14 of the Arms Act. The accused arrived in Bombay from Indore on Tuesday morning by the Ahmedabad mail and alighted at the Grant Road Station. The arms were on his person, and on a permit being demanded by one of the Railway policemen on duty at the station, he failed to produce one and was consequently arrested. The accused in his defence pleaded ignorance of law and stated that he was a resident of Indore and he carried arms wherever he went in that territory. He did not know that a permit was required to carry them in Bombay. He was fined Rs. 15 and the arms were ordered to be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police. The accused paid the fine and then demanded the arms. His Worship referred him to the Commissioner of Police.

SUICIDE OF A MARRIED GIRL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Parel, regarding the death of Bhagirthi, a Hindu girl, aged sixteen years, wife of one Bhicoo Shunker, a carpenter, residing in a chawl in the village of Parel. The deceased was married about four years ago in Bombay and the couple lived hapily. Some disagreement, however, had recently arisen between the parents of the couple, and it was alleged that deceased was discarded by her parents, who have been residing at Nagpore, and who refused to attend a certain ceremony which was recently performed at the husband's house. A few days ago deceased's brother arrived in Bombay from Thana, but did not call at her house. This disagreement preyed upon her mind, and she appeared to be despondent. She expressed a desire to go to her parents but the husband would not allow her to do so, saying that if either of her parents came to fetch her, he would permit her to go. About 4 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, Bhagirthi left the house, taking a lota with her. As she did not return, search was made for her, when the lota was found lying on the pavement of the well at the back of the house. The well was dragged and the body was recovered. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BANIA.—A Bania, named Mangalji, who returned from Bombay and alighted on the 26th ultimo at Chital, has met with an accident of very extraordinary character. He, in company of his brother the station master of Vavdi and brother's wife, started for Amreli in a tonga. The man had wrapt round his neck apichhod, the end of which was hanging by his side. Unfortunately, however, the hanging portion got entangled into the flying wheel, with the result that the man was fatally strangled before the tonga could be stopped or knot could be loosened with the aid of another. His brother brought him back to Chital in a senseless condition, and presented him before a medical man but to no purpose, as he died after half an hour from the effects of strangulation.—*Kathiawar Times.*

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Hansa Line s. s. Gutenfels, Captain Y. Dinker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, experienced from Aden to 100 miles off Bombay moderate monsoon and clear weather, thence to port fresh wind and rain squalls.

SUIT AGAINST THE MANAGERS OF A PARSEE FIRE-TEMPLE.

A PRIESTS REINSTATEMENT.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.
(Before Mr. RUSTOMJI M. PATEL, Second Judge).

DADABHAI K. RATANDARU Vs. COWASJI PESTONJI FRAMJI AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiff claimed Rs. 695 as damages sustained in consequence of the failure of the defendants who are managers of the Framji Cowasji Fire-Temple, to carry out their settlement made in a previous suit between the parties whereby the defendants undertook to reinstate the plaintiff in his office as officiating priest in the Framji Cowasji Atash Behram from which, it was alleged, he had been wrongfully dismissed. Messrs. Billimoria and Paymaster pleaders appeared for the plaintiff ; Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan barrister-at-law with Mr. Suntoke appeared for the first defendant ; Mr. Roughton solicitor represented the second defendant.

His Honour in giving judgment said : The inquiry in this suit should be restricted to two issues only ; (1) whether the alleged compromise between the parties in suit No. 20987. of 1897 is binding on both the defendants, and (2) whether the compromise not having been carried out and given effect to, the plaintiff is entitled to damages. Plaintiff was a "Boidenar" or officiating priest in the Framji Cowasji Fire-Temple. He filed a suit in damages, claiming Rs. 697-8 for wrongful dismissal against the two defendants Beramji Nanabhai and Cowasji Pestonji. The defendants are managers of the Atash Behram. The manager was prior to the disrcissal and for some time subsequent, away from Bombay, and had taken no part in the dismissal. Both the defendants appointed one attorney and gave a joint vakalatnama authorising Mr Roughton to defend the suit. The defendant Behramji personally attended the Court and a compromise was effected on the 28 Feb. last between the parties through their respective advocates, and the suit was marked "settled". The terms of the settlement were reduced to writing and signed by the advocates on behalf of their clients. By that compromise defendants agreed "to restore to him (the plaintiff) at once his position as a Mobed and Boiwala in the temple and to arrange that the plaintiff shall officiate during the next Muktad holidays which include the Pateti. The defendants are called "Managers" in the said agreement. Cowasji Pestonji declined to abide by the compromise and denied having been a party to it or having authorised the said settlement. The plaintiff has not been reinstated in his office. He has consequently filed the present suit claiming Rs 695 as damages. But the damages alleged to have been sustained in consequence of the, breach of the compromise are shown by the particulars of claim to be Rs. 207 only. No evidence has been offered on behalf of Cowasji to show that he had given any instructions either to his co-defendant or to his attorney against reinstating the plaintiff or compromising the suit with him. Nor is it attempted to prove that the opposite side had any notice of any such instructions having been given. The law on the subject is clear, Jugnath vs Ramdas, 7 BHCR 79 ; Jung Bahadur vs. Shunker Rai decided by a full Bench I.L.R. 13 All 272 are authorities to hold that a counsel, unless his authority to act for his client is revoked, has full power to compromise a case on behalf of his client. The case of Mathew vs Munster (I.L.R. 20 Q.B.D. 151) is also in support of the same view. I hold that the settlement and compromise effected and signed by the defendant's solicitor was come to with their joint consent and authority, and that it is binding on both the defendants. The agreement so arrived at does not support the plaintiffs claim as to the tenure of his office being in the nature of a freehold. The question does not arise now for determination. But I think it has been sufficiently dealt with by Sir Charles Farran in the suit of the Dastur of the same Atash Behram, viz "Dhanjibhai Rana and another vs Cowasji Dadabhoy and others. The compromise in questio however goes to show that the managers fully agreed and undertook to reinstate the plaintiff as the officiating priest or "Boidenar" and to keep him on in that office till the "Muktad" holidays of August 1898. This agreement has been broken by the wilful default of the defendant Cowasji Pestonji Byramji contends that he should not be mulcted in damages as he has been always willing and ready to perform his part of the contract. This Court has not the jurisdiction to consider the question of the specific performance of such a contract. All that it has to decide whether the breach of the contract is to be compensated in damages. It was contended on the authority of Krishna Swamy's case (I. L. R. Mad. 313) that damages could not be allowed for loss of honors and voluntary offerings and the Plaintiff's income as a "Boidenar" in the Atash Behram consisted of voluntary offerings. But it is laid down in the same case, that, if a plaintiff has established his title to the office claimed, the Court is competent to protect him in the enjoyment of that office and to award him compensation for damages sustained by the invasion of his enjoyment. In the present case however doubtful and contested the tenure of the Plaintiff's office may be, the suit brought by him was compromised, and the compromise so effected is a sufficient consideration to maintain the present action on an admitted breach (12 H. CR. 197.) The defendants again contend that the damages, if any, should be nominal only as they were at liberty to dismiss the plaintiff the very next day after reinstating him, the plaintiff's engagement being terminable at will. Looking to the terms of the compromise I do not think this argument can prevail. Under any circumstances the agreement was to give the plaintiff the "Boidenar's" turn owing to the coming Muktad of August next. I think therefore the plaintiff is entitled to damages. The quantum of damages in a case of this description cannot be accurately ascertained and weighed. On the whole of the evidence I think Rs. 75 ought to be allowed as damages. It has been contended on behalf of Byramji that the performance of the agreement of compromise is rendered impossible by the conduct of Cowasji Pestonji and under section 56 clause 2 of the Contract Act he is discharged from its performance. That section does not apply. The impossibility therein contemplated is when the act, agreed to be done, is or becomes not relatively, but absolutely and generally or legally impossible. This is an action ex contractu whereby two persons undertook to perform a certain agreement. They failed in performing what they agreed to do. It is a joint contract and for the default or breach of it both are jointly liable. As regards the third Manager Kavasji Dadabai we need not trouble ourselves. He is no party to the compromise. The verdict must therefore be for Rs. 75 and costs.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

DISPUTE REGARDING A CONTRACT FOR FLOUR.

COWASJEE EDULJEE PATEL VS. HAJEE JOOSUB HAJEE ABDUL SATTAR.

THE plaintiff, proprietor of the East India Roller Flour Mill, brought this suit to recover a balance of Rs. 2399-5-6, with interest, due to him from the defendant, a Mahomedan Merchant. Mr. Brandon and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Mansuklal, Damoder, and Jumsetji, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Thakordass Dharamsi, and Cama, appeard for the defendant.

At the further hearing of the suit, his lordship, after hearing the evidence of the plaintiff and his witnesses, and the evidence taken on defendants behalf on commission at Aden and Jedda ; and defendant calling no further evidence in support of the allegations, held that the defendant had failed to substantiate his defence, and accordingly dismissed the counter-claim set up by the defendant. His lordship held that the flour supplied by the plaintiff to the defendant was of the description contracted for by the defendant, and accordingly found all the issues in the plaintiff's favour, and passed a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,399-5-6 with interest at 6 per cent per annum and the costs of the suit, directing that the Rs.2,399-5-6 paid into court by the defendant, should be paid over to the plaintiff in part satisfaction of the decree, and that the sum of Rs. 1,000,deposited by the defendant in court for costs, should be retained in court until the plaintiff's costs are taxed, and then paid to him in satisfaction *pro tanto* of the costs. Rs. 1,000 deposited by the plaintiff in court for costs were ordered to be repaid to him.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the case of Nawazbai against Bhikajee Hirjibhoy Karanjia was heard before his Lordship and the following delegates :—Mr. J. N. Tata, foreman ; Messrs. N. R. Ranina, J. B. Murzban, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy Registrar, Messrs. P. N. Wadia, Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Shapurjee Jivajee, D. R. Chichgar, and M. M. Cama. Mr. M. D. Dadysett appeared for the petitioner ; the respondent did not appear. The petitioner said that she was married to the respondent in Bombay on the 6th April, 1893, according to the rites and usages of the Parsees, and lived with her husband till February, 1897. Pititioner was 17 years of age, and the respondent 27 years at the date of the marriage. Respondent was found physically incapable of consummating the marriage, and had made an admission to the petitioner's uncle to that effect. At the close of the enquiry, the delegate found in favour of the petitioner ; and his lordship granted her a rule *nisi* for a divorce with costs.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	27 26	29 00	28 98	28 11
Wednesday, July 6th	1 45	1 24	1 84	0 23
Total	28 71	30 24	30 82	28 34
Total fall to July 6th, 1897	13 76	13 35	14 92	15 34
Total fall to July 6th, 1896	32 11	31 43	33 81	33 31

B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

The following is the return of Rainfall at the following Stations, up to week ending Saturday, 2nd July, 1898 :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	23 36	Ahmedabad	5 49
Panjoo	28 15	Viramgam	3 5
Valturana	29 60	Wadhwan	8 14
Palghur	25 23	Dabhoe	4 16
Gholwad	10 78	Sevalia	2 95
Daman	11 21	Godhra	2 90
Bulsar	10 2	Patri	2 48
Nansari	17 0	Limkhera	1 21
Surat	10 81	Dohad	2 11
Kim	11 83	Amargarh	1 76
Broach	12 76	Hutlam	4 2
Baroda	7 55	Nagda	3 53
Mehmadabad	3 35		

MATHERAN.

	In. Cts.
Previously Registered	50 59
On the 4th July 1898	0 43
Total	51 2

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	10	93
On Monday, the 4th July	0	3
Total	10	96
Total fall up to 4th July 1-97	3	88

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH OF JULY, 1898.

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maxim

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

DR. SORAB C. HORMASJI will be in attendance from TO-MORROW, the 7th instant, at the District Office, Argyle Road, between the hours of 9 to 11 A.M. and 4 to 6 P.M., daily, except SUNDAYS, for INOCULATION of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT against Plague.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 6th July, 1898.

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IN

GLASGOW FIRE.

52, St. Enoch Square,
Glasgow, 2nd Nov., 1896.

MESSRS. CHUBB & SON, Ltd.,

LONDON.

DEAR SIRS,—We regret to inform you that our Offices were TOTALLY DESTROYED in the GREAT FIRE, which entirely demolished the property at the corner of Clyde Place and Commerce Street, on the morning of the 13th ult.

We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few month ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consistisng of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evidently been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.

Yours truly,

(Signed) JOHN PATERSON, Ltd.

CHUBB'S BOMBAY AGENT:

37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT.

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KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 6.

THE price of Consols dropped 3-16 per cent. in London yesterday, to 111 13-16. Paris Exchange on London advanced 1 centime, to 25·20 1-2 fcs.; but French Rentes remained at 103 1-4. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 113 1-2, as also were 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £62 1-2. Bar Silver was 1-4d. higher in value, at 27 3-8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal advanced 1-8 cent, to 59 1-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent higher, at 4·85 3-4 dollars. For Braziers' Copper £58 was quoted.

There was an extra allotment of Bills made on Madras yesterday to the extent of Rs. 20,000, at 1s. 3 23-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-8d.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,520,000 quarters, compared with 2,580,000 quarters at the end of the previous week. White Karachi Wheat was quoted at 29s., July-August shipment, business done via the Canal; and Red Karachi at 28s., July-August shipment, business done via the Canal. For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation was 37 3-8s. per 416lbs., July-August shipment to Antwerp, sellers vta the Canal, tone of the market flat; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 35 1-4s. per 416lbs, same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal in a flat market; Linseed, 35s. per 416lbs., July-August shipment to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market quiet but steady.

Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton was 1-32d. higher in Liverpool, at 3 7-16d. per lb.; East Indians were unchanged in price, as well as American Arrivals. The market closed firm, Surats and Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 7,000 bales, and the Imports 11,000 bales. The Manchester Market closed quiet.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands continued at 6 1-4 cents per lb.; Futures advanced 5 points both for September and December, to 6·09 and 6 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales, the arrivals to date comparing as follows with those in 1897 and 1896:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Tuesday's Receipts	4,000	500	1,500
Three days' do ...	4,000	1,000	2,600
Since 1st Sept.	8,447,000	6,592,800	5,148,200

Locally Cotton has been a steady market, with prices unchanged. Shippers' purchases amounted to 1,600 bales, of which 500 bales were Khundwa, at Rs. 148; 500 Indore, at Rs. 140; 100 Mawa, at Rs. 150; 400 Oomrawattee, at Rs. 145 to Rs. 146; 100 Karanja, at Rs. 142 1-2. The Mills bought 100 bales each of Bhoosawal, Karanja, and Sawginned, at Rs. 145, Rs. 147, and Rs. 154 1-2, respectively; 150 Coocama, at Rs. 138; 400 Broach, at Rs. 161 1-2 to Rs. 164; 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 143.

WHEAT.—With the exception of an easier feeling in prices, there is no fresh feature to report.

SEEDS.—In Linseed and Poppyseed a small business is doing. Rapeseed is quiet, with prices at their previous level.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,276 bales.
Wheat	3,393 cwts.
Linseed	6,372 "
Rapeseed	10,477 "
Poppyseed	2,237 "
Castorseed	2,076 "
Rice	9,298 "

FREIGHTS are steady at an advance in rates to 17s. 6d. to 18s. per ton, which is the price asked by sellers.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 23-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Merchants' Bills were reported sold; but the enquiry for Bank Paper was limited, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s.	3 5-8d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s.	3 5-8d.	"
Credits 3 mns' sight..	1s.	3 3-4d.	"
Francs		1·36	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has to-day been unsettled in tone at 95 3-8 for Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per cents. and 86 for Threes.

SHARES.—There has been but little movement in prices again to-day. China Mills are Rs. 5 lower, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 2 1-2; Curimbhoy are Rs. 10 higher, and Swadeshi Rs. 2 1-2.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 21st June, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 14th June, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	June 14. Rs.	A.	P.	June 21. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000	0	0	83,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.....	1,96,17,337	4	11	1,57,20,156	2	9
Other Deposits, &c.....	4,23,68,245	12	8	4,41,74,972	15	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	4,16,085	9	7	4,75,217	14	6
Sundries	34,44,793	13	1	34,24,686	15	3
Rs.	9,41,96,462	8	3	9,21,45,031	0	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	44,96,655	0	0	52,13,865	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	76,39,950	0	0	76,39,950	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	2,11,72,919	5	2	1,98,75,067	15	8
Accounts of Credit do.	2,38,77,209	8	6	2,29,55,357	10	2
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,24,68,571	6	0	1,38,38,318	5	8
Balances with other Banks	6,39,245	10	7	8,25,182	12	0
Bullion	2,646	1	0	2,690	9	6
Dead Stock	13,25,933	3	5	13,28,468	6	2
Stamps	10,512	7	0	10,843	5	9
Sundries	12,96,418	8	4	12,97,923	3	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office...	1,01,41,976	13	10	83,46,085	4	2
Do. at Branches...	1,11,24,394	8	5	1,02,11,331	7	10
Rs.	9,41,96,462	8	3	9,21,45,034	0	

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 21st June, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office.....	16,49,755	Dec.
Do. at Branches	22,17,426	do.
Other Deposits	18,03,727	Inc.
Post Bills	59,132	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	7,17,210	Inc.
Loans	12,97,882	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	9,21,852	do.
Mercantile Bills.....	13,69,747	Inc.
Cash at Head Office.....	11,95,891	Dec.
Cash at Branches	9,13,063	do.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th May 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,20,000	4,30,000	4,000	5,54,000
Or per mile of Railway	72	257	2	331
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	18,73,366	54,91,349	90,707	74,58,422
Total for 19 weeks...	19,93,39	59.24,349	94,707	80,12,422
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,06,420	2,47,446	6,533	3,60,399
Per mile of Ry. do.	63	148	4	215
Total to corresponding date do.	22,03,982	48,17,345	1,09,966	71,31,293

Increase for the week..... Rs. 1,93,001
Ditto to date ..... " 8,81,129

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 30th June, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total — Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	2,65,412	6,53,598	18,941	9,37,951
	...	...	...	8,03,676

Increase ..... Rs. 1,34 275

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 18th June, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	933	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	51,288	...	71,566	...	8,632	37,956
Goods	1,31,409	...	2,78,198	...	32,841	98,563
Other earnings	8,052	..	59,886	...	5,414	2,638
Total for week	1,86,049	...	...	...	46,887	1,39,162
Aggregate ...	35,01,029	...	4,09,650	...	...	30,91,379

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HEAP—June 30, at Lucknow, the wife of J H Heap, Executive Engineer, State Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BUSTARD—BUTLER—June 19, at Christ Church, Madras, by the Rev R B Feast, Thomas Charles Bustard Hamp, stead, London, to Mary Beatrice, fifth daughter of the late Capt. Robert Butler, Madras Commissariat Dept (County Clare, Ireland.)

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1898.

THE annual report on Native Publications for last year, has been appropriately issued just at a time when the battle for recognition of the vernaculars in the University course has been once more waged. On this occasion it was only lost by the casting vote of the Director of Public Instruction, as chairman of the meeting of the Faculty of Arts to which the question was referred. A great deal was said, as is usual when this perennial controversy comes to the front, as to the poverty of modern vernacular literature, and Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee went so far as to declare it to be scarcely worthy of the name of literature, or of classical recoguition. The report of Mr. B. V. Joshi, the acting Registrar of Native Publications, on the books issued in 1897, is not calculated to lead any observers who share the opinion of Mr. Justice Tyabjee to alter their views. Mr. Joshi regretfully reports that the year was marked by "positive decline in literary activity, both in point of quality and quantity." In the latter respect, if not in the former, this was to be expected in view of the paralysing influence of plague upon almost all departments of life and work in Bombay. But like complaints were made by the Reporter years before the outbreak of plague, and his testimony is confirmed by almost all educationalists who have given the subject any attention. Indeed the want of substantial progress in recent years is one of the principal grounds of the agitation for the recognition of the vernaculars in the University course. It is admitted that almost the whole credit for the enrichment of Native literature belongs to either non-University or pre-University authors. But it is doubtful whether the proposal to allow candidates for the M.A. degree to take a vernacular as an optional subject, would lead to any marked change in this respect. Societies for promoting vernacular literature have so far been able to accomplish very little, and the majority of English speaking natives are profoundly indifferent as to indigenous works "understanded of the people." As Mr. Joshi says "Educated people do not, as a rule, care to enrich the literature of their mother tongue. They are happily in a position not to feel the want of vernacular literature since they can easily have access to European or Eastern classical literature. They have no liking or taste for the vernaculars, from which they are unfortunately weaned at a too early stage of their intellectual career." The Acting Reporter apparently shares the views of some educationalists that the mother tongue of the student should be the medium of instruction for a longer period than is now the case, though against this, there is the serious objection that experience uniformly shows that a foreign language is best learned at an early age—the sooner the better.

But apart from these academical aspects of the question, there comes the operation of the old law of supply and demand, which is after all a far more potent cause of the paucity of good vernacular literature than the absence of recognition of Marathi or Gujerati in the University examinations. Mr. Joshi states that there is no demand for good or costly books written in the vernaculars, and there are no enterprising publishers "willing to encourage authors to write good books, and to push on the sale of such books when published by ingenious and industrious advertising." It is quite certain, however, that if any great demand existed for this class of literature it would be met by the publishers, who would not be slow to encourage literary output from which they would themselves reap material advantage. The prospect of a brisk sale of any books published is usually so remote that they are produced in the cheapest way possible. Hence the Acting Reporter has to lament that the printing and get up of most of the vernacular works are far from satisfactory. With the exception of books produced at only a few of the presses in Bombay "the type is bad, the paper used is bad, and in nine cases out of ten the binding if there is any binding at all, is miserable." Mr. Joshi sums up by naming what he regards as the two essentials to the promotion of vernacular literature—authors qualified by their attainments to write good books, and the publication of their works in a cheap and attractive form. But these essentials will never be secured, until the demand for vernacular literature is greatly developed. The absence of such a demand goes to show that the education imparted in the primary schools takes but little root, and does not lead to any great taste for reading. Turning from these general considerations to the details of the report, we find that the total number of works registered during 1897, was 1,036, as against 1,384 in the previous year. Of the total 605 were books and 431 periodicals. Deducting the translations and republications we get a total of 414 original works, some 40 of which were English, so that the actual additions to Native literature did not average more than one per diem, many of them being only small Pamphlets of merely ephemeral interest. One of the few noteworthy English books of the year was Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai's "Memorandum on Female Education," which is described as many sided and practical. As Mr. Joshi says "it lays bare the difficulties and prejudices that hinder the progress of female education among Hindus, and suggests ways and means for surmounting and over coming both." Of the five dramatic works in Gujerati Mr. Joshi has nothing good to say. He regards them as "miserable publications having no literary merit whatever." He does not even exempt from this severe judgment the farce giving what the author conceived to be the comical side of the plague visitation in the city.

The Reporter, forgetful that every subject has its ludicrous side, is apparently shocked at the temerity of the scribe in making the plague a subject for his humour. Of the Marathi works of the same class Mr. Joshi has less severe things to say, but incidentally he praises one of the social dramas for avoiding the faults commonly met with in Marathi plays such as "vulgarity of wit and illicit love between the hero and the heroine." The stock of vernacular biographical literature was increased by four Gujerati, and twelve Marathi works. In one of the latter Mr. Tilak is held up to admiration as "a great patriot, a distinguished scholar, and a fearless champion of the people's rights" but whether it was written before or after his conviction for seditious writing, the chronicle does not record. In the realm of fiction there were 20 Gujerati and 13 Marathi works. Of these nine were translations including a Gujerati version of Mr. Rider Haggards "She." Of the original works more than one half treat of social life either among the Parsis or Gujeratis. One of these social tales comes from the pen of Mr. B. N. Kabraji; and may be taken as a fair sample of most of the others. It introduces the reader to a married woman who is so fond of riches as to consent to abandon her poor but devoted husband in order that she might roll in wealth and luxury at her grandfather's house. The grandfather has peculiar notions of aristocratic dignity, and insists on his grandchild forsaking and forgetting her low-born husband before admitting her to share his fortune. The woman pines in her affluence, her life becomes a burden to her, and she is anxious to be united once more with her husband. The latter, who has in the meanwhile risen to distiaction by dint of hard industry, treats her overtures for reconciliation with contempt at first, but in the end nobly pardons her folly and they are re-united. There are several other tales in which virtuous poverty triumphs over unworthy wealth by itself becoming affluent. Altogether it must be admitted that the vernacular novels of the year, judging from the summaries given of their plots, were of a common place character, and show their authors to have little aptitude for the art. In the sister branch of imaginative literature, poetry, the output is for the most part sketchy and fragmentary. The poetry consists generally of songs, operas, and prayers and hymns in praise of various deities. The restraining effect of the press prosecutions last year is seen in the fact that the Ganpati mela songs in Marathi did not, as on previous occasions, attempt under the guise of extolling Ganpati to ventilate the political grievances of the people; or to dilate on their "miserable" and "down-trodden" condition. Professor Bhanu's book of "Tales from Maratha History" contains "casual references to the policy of the British in a somewhat carping and sneering tone," and was we believe published some time before his name came so prominently to the notice of the public in the Tilak case. It was one of the four historical Marathi works of the year, while in the same branch of literature the Gujerati output was only three. In both languages a very large number of works are classed as miscellaneous, most of them "tiny publications by inexperienced authors." A perusal of the report leads to the conclusion that until the quality of modern vernacular literature is improved, an increase in quantity will not be a great desideratum.

THE experiment of labour importation from the North-Western and the Central Provinces initiated some twelve months ago by the Bombay Millowners' Association, has not proved a success. As our readers know, the question of importation was first raised by Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, who is firmly convinced that the floating character of the present supply of labour, recruited from the districts of the Konkan, is the great obstacle in the way of improving the productions of the Bombay mills and enabling them to enter the lists against foreign importations of higher counts of cotton goods and yarns. His views were set forth in a pamphlet in which it was urged that the desideratum of a fixed and constant supply could be obtained by bringing from Upper India labourers and their families to form the origin and nucleus of an hereditary class of operatives, who would not be likely to yield to the temptation to "go to their country" which is irresistible in the case of the Konkani workman, after he has earned enough at the mills to satisfy at least temporarily the claims of the money lender for advances on the security of the little holding which is being tilled in the absence of the head of the family, by his relatives and women folk. Mr. Tata had no difficulty in showing that without a permanently resident class of operatives, improvement of production is hopeless and attention must continue to be solely directed to the manufacture of coarse low count goods. For a long time the Millowners, Association took no steps in the matter, but ultimately a somewhat lukewarm assent was given to the views advanced in the pamphlet. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was voted for the purpose of sending an agent to Upper India to induce a few hundred workmen to come to Bombay, a large number of the mills agreeing each to take a proportion of the hands. The agent journeyed North and in due course the men were brought to Bombay, and distributed throughout the mills. But two serious mistakes appear to have been made in their selection. First, they were occasional hands of the Cawnpore and other Upper Indian mills picked up in the bazaars of the large towns. This class was indented upon in response to the request made by individual millowners, that instead of raw material, men with some knowledge of spinning should be obtained. The second mistake made was that operatives came to Bombay unaccompanied for the most part by their families, and therefore were strangers in a strange land, without anything to bind them to their new home. The recrudesence of plague soon after their arrival gave them an excuse for relinquishing their employment which was readily taken and they melted away steadily. First they migrated from mill to mill; and afterwards the great demand for workmen for limewashing and other plague operations afforded such of them as had not in the meantime returned to their distant homes, opportunities for obtaining better wages than they could possibly earn at the mills.

When this work slackened, the men who were to form the nucleus of a slow but certain industrial revolution in Bombay, either went back to Lucknow or Cawnpore, or joined the numerous ranks of the "foreign" idlers who give the Bombay police so much trouble. Thus it will be seen a variety of unfavourable circumstances operated against the experiment, which was further hindered by the indifference of many of the spinners themselves. The times were so out of joint when the plan was tried that it is doubtful whether, even if a more reliable class of men had been obtained, they would have kept to their work in face of a plague visitation which was combatted by means that were most distasteful to the working classes. But now there is the familiarity with the plague which breeds indifference if not contempt and the policy of suppression makes due allowances for the fears and superstitions of an excitable people; so that if it should be our misfortune to have a recrudescence next cold weather, there would be no such panic as was the case a few months back. But apart altogether from local circumstances a further experiment in labour importation will be as abortive as the first unless the mistakes then made are avoided. The loafers of Lucknow or Cawnpore are not the men who are wanted. The poor and landless agricultural labourer must be sought in his native village, and when he is induced to come he must bring with him his wife and children, if any success is to attend the effort to form the nucleus of a regular and hereditary class of mill operatives in this city. In the famine relief report for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, it is stated that beyond the better classes of agriculturists "there is a large and growing section of the community who subsist by day labour, whose wages have not generally risen with the rise in prices," and that the vast bulk of the relief afforded by the State during the scarcity went to them. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that while the farmers displayed greater powers of resistance than in any previous scarcity, the rest of the rural labouring classes did not do so and would probably have suffered more severely than before, but for the extensive and elaborate measures organised by Government to assist them. He finds some encouragement for the future in the movement of labour which has set in from the congested districts, towards Assam and Bengal, and remarks "if relief is not found in emigrations of this sort it is difficult to see from what direction relief is to come." Industrial enterprises are of slow growth, and the waste tracts within the Provinces suitable for cultivation are no longer considerable. It is therefore clear that if the Bombay spinners draw a portion of their labour supply from the rural areas of the North-Western Provinces, they would be assisting in solving a serious economic problem; and it is equally clear that the labourers could be obtained. If the landless poor emigrate in large numbers to Assam, they would be equally willing to come to Bombay. The experiment should again be made, so as to give the theories of which it was the outcome a fair trial.

NOTWITHSTANDING the copious rainfall in many parts of the presidency more is urgently needed in the Deccan and Karnatic, and spring crops are suffering for want of water in parts of Poona and Karachi, Sufficient has not fallen in places to admit of tilling the soil, and as a consequence the numbers of persons to be relieved by Government has again increased. We have now 15,354 in Bombay and 1,051 in Madras, an increase in the week of 1,016 The outlook generally in India is not discouraging, but rain is badly wanted in the Punjab, whilst destructive floods have occurred in Bengal; so far as Bombay is concerned, the week's season reports show, that there has been rain in all the districts of the Presidency Proper, except in Broach. The fall was moderate in the Konkan and in parts of Gujarat, but elsewhere it was generally slight. Sowing of early crops is progressing generally, but is retarded in parts of seven districts, owing to insufficient rain. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Karachi and agricultural stock is healthy. Consequent upon the delay of the rains, prices have risen in eight districts though elsewhere they are almost stationary. The price of "jowari" in Sholapur is 15 1-5 and in Poona 15 seers per rupee. In Madras although the rainfall was good on the West Coast it was but fair in parts of the Circars; and light and scattered showers or no rain fell elsewhere. Sowings are proceeding in parts, but are retarded by want of rain, from which cause also the standing crops are suffering. Prospects are generally favourable in the Circars and on the West Coast, but elsewhere rain is urgently wanted. Pasture and fodder are consequently scarce though as yet the condition of cattle is normal. Prices are slightly dearer generally except in the Circars and on the West Coast. In the Central Provinces there has been little rain except in Damoh, Betul, Nimar and Chhindwara and the break is beginning to cause anxiety in four districts where some of the early sown crops are reported to be withering. Hyderabad, Gwalior and Hyderabad (Deccan) and parts of Assam are crying out for more rain.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief has just confirmed the sentence of death passed by the court-martial held at Kohat on May 6th upon sepoy Zahur Khan of the Kalat-i-Ghilzai Regiment. The prisoner shot and killed Jemadar Ausan Khan of the same regiment on February 20th at Shinwari on the Kohat border.

CONSEQUENTLY on Sir George Wolseley's taking 90 days' leave General Corrie Bird will act as Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in the Punjab pending General Moorson's return from privilege leave.

THE Committee of the University Senate, appointed for the purpose, has drafted a letter to Government, on the question of examinations by compartments, which will be considered at a meeting of the Senate called for the 22nd instant. The draft letter points out that the "compartment system" is not an innovation either in this or in other Universities, and says that there is nothing novel or radical in the proposals accepted by the Senate. In reference to the objection of Government that "a majority of the Syndicate did not approve the changes proposed," the draft letter urges that the Syndicate is not a body created for final deliberative decision on questions affecting the government of the University; and that the Act gives that power to the Senate alone. The report is signed by seven members of the Committee. Three others, who were nominated, declined to serve, and a fourth (Mr. Banaji) in a short minute, describes the draft letter as "clumsily worded," and says he does not think it necessary to make any reference to the respective powers of the Senate and the Syndicate.

AT the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade heard the argument on the notice issued by them on the 22nd ultimo against Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, requiring him to report under what circumstances he had transferred Clive Durant's application against Nanabhoy Cowasjee Engineer and Dorabjee Cursetjee Patel to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, instead of disposing of it himself. The Court had directed the magistrate's report to be submitted within a week, but as Mr. Dastur wanted more time the matter was postponed until yesterday. Mr. Dustur's explanation for transferring the application to Mr. Slater was that, after hearing the applicant's counsel and consuling Mr. Slater, he thought that it was a wrong practice for one magistrate to entertain complaints which had, in the first instance, been presented to another magistrate, and therefore decided that was against the etiquette of the courts to do so, and that petitioner must be referred back to the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Justice Parsons, in disposing of the notice, remarked that the only justification of the order placed before their lordships was rule 9 of the rules for regulating business in the magistrates's courts, which referred to the magistrates apportioning the work between themselves. That rule did not cover the case of returning applications or informations. Their lordships reversed Mr. Dastur's order, and directed him to receive Durant's information and dispose of it according to law.

LADY BALFOUR'S reluctance to leave her mother, who is advanced in years and in indifferent health, is said to be one of the considerations which have made Lord Balfour of Burleigh hesitate about accepting the Viceroyalty.

AT a special general meeting of the Karachi Municipal Corporation on Friday, it was decided to impose a bicycle tax of Rs. 6 a year; to enhance the wheel tax; and to substitute terminal charges for octroi duty.

THE Board of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company have invited Lord Elgin to open the big bridge over the Gogra after the rains, and propose christening it the Elgin Bridge. The structure will be ready with the possible exception of the approaches, for using which some temporary arrangement may have to be made.

AMONG the latest Society news from Burma is the following Rangoon item:—The eighteen-year old daughter of Mr. Manuel, Senior Examiner of the Government Press, eloped a few nights ago with a neighbour's Madrassi syce.

THE Government of India is likely to address a further Despatch to the Secretary of State regarding the North-West Frontier, which is being taken up section by section. The Kohat-Kurram line and the Tochi section have yet to be dealt with.

THE weather in Madras on Sunday was very unpleasant in the earlier part of the day. A regular gale was blowing till about 3 p.m., when there was a duststorm to further augment the trouble. Later on a feeble attempt at a monsoon downpour resulted in a couple of showers aggregating 19 cents. The evening was close and muggy and distinctly antidevotional.

LAST week the District Magistrate of Rangoon convicted Sheilk Abdul, a peon in the service of Doctor Vertannes, and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment, under the new section of the Criminal Code, for spreading a false rumour.

A MADRASSI in Rangoon has been convicted of touting at the local courts and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment. Three rich witnesses for the defence are being prosecuted for prejury.

AN instance of the impudent way in which the mischief-maker and the blackmailer turn the plague to their own account is sent to the *Pioneer* from Ghazipur. A few days ago the Tahsildar of Mahoudabad received the copy of a *rukkar* purporting to be signed by Dr. Maclaren and stating that, owing to the spread of plague, no one who had come to the district from Howrah, either on leave or otherwise, should return unless specially allowed to; and that anyone infringing this rule would be punished with six months' imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine. This *rukkar* was forwarded to the Tahsildar by an order purporting to be signed by Mr. Rose, the Assistant Magistrate at Ghazipur, directing him to notify the purport of the *rukkar* by beat of drum. The Tahsildar, in good faith, seems to have given effect to the order: for a day or two ago a constable of the Bengal Police put in his petition praying to be allowed to proceed to his duty, as his term of leave had expired. This led to the discovery of the mischievous hoax.

IT may be contended, writes the *Pioneer*, that the Simla meeting of Tuesday week was not a public one in the accepted sense of the term, but one held in connection with the United Service Institution: yet, as placards announcing the delivery of the lecture bore the words "the public are invited to attend," this contention will scarcely hold water. In the circumstance, however, the Secretary of State would be well advised to let the matter drop. The original mistake would seem to have been that any reference to political matters, such as the alleged causes of the frontier outbreak, should have been permitted even in the most guarded way. Again, the Military Member of Council was Chairman at the meeting and could have stopped Mr. Thorburn had he chosen. Out of evil will probably come good, as the stir excited by the lecture and discussion should strengthen Sir Henry Fowler's hands in his demand for an inquiry into the Khyber affair of last August.

THE Clarendon Press at Oxford announces a reprint of Mr. H. Beauchamp's translation and edition of Abbe Dubois' "Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies," the first edition issued a few months ago having been nearly all exhausted.

THE distress caused by the flood in Midnapur has been so severe and extensive that the Magistrate called a public meeting last Friday to consider the best means of ameliorating the sufferings of the poor, whose loss has been grievious. The Magistrate explained that cultivators and labourers were chiefly affected; that by the loss of their houses, crops and cattle they were in a condition deserving public sympathy and help. The Magistrate's call for help has been fairly well responded to. The damages caused by the flood are being rapidly repaired, but the repairs were in imminent danger of being washed away again last Thursday when the river again rose to within three inches of the flood bore.

MR. LANGDEN BRUCE, who met with an accident while pigsticking, is getting on as well as may be expected, but his injuries are very serious, the abdominal cavity having been pierced. No immediate danger is however apprehended. The accident occurred in a most curious manner. The horse did not fall, as was thought at first. The pig was speared well home and the spear could not be withdrawn. The pig jinked and as it was crossing the horse the spear was kicked and sent flying forward. It fell on the butt, the point catching the horse in the chest at an angle of 45 degrees and coming out at the left wither. The horse did not fall dead but expired slowly five minutes afterwards. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Bruce who is a keen hog hunter and polo player.

IT is satisfactory, writes the Allahabad paper, to find that the extraordinary law laid down by the Sessions Judge of Banda in the case of a rascally patwari who was in the habit of deducting a percentage from the money he was charged to distribute during the famine, has been emphatically disowned by the Allahabad High Court. What the accused did was to let the applicants for relief understand that if they wished to be put on his list, they must pay one anna in the rupee, and that if, having been put on the list, anybody refused to pay, he would have cause to rue it. This the Sessions Judge of Banda was unable to regard as extortion any more than he could regard the tip usually extracted by an English waiter as extortion. This view, we imagine, will rank among the most remarkable vagaries to which the Indian bench has ever been committed. As Mr. Justice Burkit pointed out, in setting aside the order of acquittal, the patwari's action "struck at the very root of the whole system of famine relief." If such a rogue escaped, there could never be any certainty that charitable relief would reach its destination. The sentence now passed—one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 60 with three months further imprisonment in default—is not a whit too severe.

THE Pope has granted an audience to Prebendary Miller of Chichester and

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN THE ATLANTIC.

A FRENCH PASSENGER STEAMER SUNK.

LOSS OF SIX HUNDRED LIVES.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The French Trans-Atlantic Liner Labourgogne from New York, bound for Havre, came into collision with the ship Cromartyshire on the 4th instant, in a dense fog, south of Sable Island.

The Labourgogne sank immediately after the collision.

There were eight hundred passengers aboard the Labourgogne besides the crew, and only one hundred and seventy passengers and thirty of the crew were saved.

Amongst the passengers only one woman was rescued, and all the officers of the ship, with the exception of the purser and three engineers, were drowned.

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE SPANISH PRISONERS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

In the fight on Sunday, Admiral Cervera was wounded in the arm.

The captains of the Spanish warships Vizcaya, Furor and Pluton were taken prisoners.

MOVEMENTS OF ADMIRAL CAMARA'S SQUADRON.

The big ships of Admiral Camara's squadron have entered the Suez Canal, the torpedo boats attached to the fleet returning to Spain.

ILLUSION IN MADRID.

Madrid is full of jubilation over an announcement of the escape of Admiral Cervera's squadron, as the Government is withholding the truth.

It is feared that the revulsion of feeling will be terrible when the real facts become known.

SPAIN'S DETERMINATION TO CONTINUE THE WAR.

JULY 6.

The Spanish Government has gradually broken the news of the disaster to Admiral Cervra's fleet.

The Spanish Cabinet at a meeting yesterday evening decided to continue the war at all costs as long as a Spanish soldier remained in Cuba.

DISORDER IN MADRID.

Telegrams from Madrid state there is a disorderly spirit among the military, and the crowds in the city are becoming riotous.

The population are arming.

SPANISH AND AMERICAN REINFORCEMENTS FOR SANTIAGO.

The Commander of the United States warship Gloucester, on receiving Admiral Cervera as a prisoner aboard his ship, congratulated the Spanish Admiral on the gallant fight he had made.

Six light batteries with 4,000 men are on the way to Santiago to reinforce General Shafter's troops.

General Chaffee, of the American forces, was wounded on Sunday during some outpost firing near Santiago.

General Shafter confirms the report of the arrival of 6,000 Spanish reinforcements at Santiago.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO.

The bombardment of Santiago has been postponed, pending a conference between Admiral Sampson and General Shafter.

NEW STERLING LOAN.

The India Office invites tenders on the 12th instant, for a loan at 2½ per cent. of £6,000,000 at a minimum of £86.

BUSINESS BEFORE FRIDAY'S COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

It is notified that the business before Friday's Council meeting includes substitution of Mr. Rivaz for Sir John Woodburn on the Select Committee on Central Provinces Tenancy Bill, and the introduction by Sir James Westland of Bills to further amend the Inland Steam Vessels Act 1884 and to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act 1898.

COMMAND OF THE KHYBER RIFLES.

Major Taylor, 3rd Sikhs, will take up the duties of Commandant, Khyber Rifles, during Captain Barton's absence on four months' leave.

MILITARY CHANGES AND POSTINGS.

Major J. Sherston is likely to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Meerut.

Colonel Mills, 37th Dogras, will officiate as Colonel on the Staff, vice Colonel Bruce, appointed to the Rohilkhand Command.

PARSI CHARITY AT KARACHI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 5.

At the third days' ceremony of Bai Soonabai, wife of Mr. Edalji Dinshaw, Preedy Castle, Karachi, and daughter of Seth Cowasji Dady Limji, of Khumballa Hill, and niece of the present Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, Rs. 31,809 were given in charity. Rs. 30,000 from the deceased's funds and by her husband and two sons; the rest by relatives.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 5.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall arrived here day before yesterday morning.

NAPLES, JULY 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JULY 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Britannia arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ceylon (extra) left here this afternoon, for London direct.

COLOMBO, JULY 6.

Mail steamer Oceana, from Australia, and Orient mail steamer Orient, from London, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggur	2 31-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-2
Bar Silver	27 3-8

The sum of about £250,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST "AT HOME."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 6.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst was "At home" this afternoon at Ganeshkhind, to all civil and military officers and gentlemen entitled to attend the levee with their families. In response to this a large gathering assembled, amongst whom were General and Miss Duncan, General Hogg, Honorables Nugent, Thompson, and Edgerley, Surgeon-General and Miss Churchill, Colonel and Mrs. Whitby, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Shuttleworth, Colonel and Mrs. Morse, Mr. Sassoon, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee, Thakore Saheb of Limrji, General Spragge, Chief of Kurundwad, Colonel and Mrs. Newnham Smith, Chief of Bhore, Brigade-Surgeon-Colonel and Mrs. Fawcett, Colonel and Mrs. Burlton-Bennett, and many others. The guests commenced to arrive just after five and were received at the entrance by Captain Greig and Rissaldar Shaik Abdul Karim, and conducted inside by Captains Berkeley, Levett, and Young, where his Excellency received them. After a few minutes spent in conversation most of the guests went round the garden. His Excellency's fine band was present and discoursed sweet music. After spending nearly two hours the guests began to depart about seven.

INTENDED TOUR OF THE GOVERNOR.

H. E. Lord Sandhurst, who will be accompanied by Captain Greig, leaves Poona for Hubli on 13th instant, by the Southern Mahratta Railway, his Excellency returning to Poona on the following Sunday.

The plague is raging in Hubli.

SLIPS ON THE BHOR GHAUT RAILWAY.

No. 133, down mail, was detained one honr and 20 minutes on the ghauts, owing to a slip of earth and stones, which came down about ten miles from Kurjut yesterday. The train which left at 9-30 last night, had just passed the spot when the slips occurred, and the down mail was proceeding up the ghaut towards the place when it was stopped by the cabin signalmen. The passenger train due at 6-20 this morning, was an hour and a half late owing to another slip taking place somewhere near the same spot. The rain on the ghauts is very heavy, huge volumes of water flowing down the ravines.

SALE OF ABKARI LICENSES IN BOMBAY.

BRISK COMPETITION.

YESTERDAY, at the Town Custom House, Mr. A. Wood, Assistant Collector, and Mr. R. J. Sharman, Abkari Assistant Collector, put up to sale by public auction sixty-four licenses for the sale of different descriptions of foreign and country liquor in Bombay. Eighteen were sold yesterday, and the remainder will be put up again to-day. There was a large attendance of Parsee and Hindu bidders. There was a brisk competition, and the amount realised was very much larger than was expected. The license No. 9, 1 class, at Byculla, Parel Road, foreign retail shop, (the original bid being but Rs. 500) realised Rs. 2,425; second-class foreign retail shop, license No. 5 at the junction of Carnac Road and Chukla Street, rose in value from Rs. 400 to Rs. 525; license No. 11, Dadysett Agiary Lane, rose from Rs. 400 to 575; license No. 16, Hanuman Lane, rose from Rs 400 to 800; licence No. 18, Picquet Road, rose from Rs. 400. to 675. license No. 32, New Foras Road, rose from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1925. First-class country retail shop. The license No. 1 Bazaar Gate Street was increased in price from Rs. 900 to Rs. 3025 license No. 7, Janjeekar Street, Mandvie, went up from Rs. 900 to Rs. 3,300; license No. 14, Dhobitalao Bazaar Road, rose from 900 to 3,800; licens No. 32, junction of Kamatipura Centre Road and Kamatipura 5th Lane, rose from Rs. 900 to Rs. 7,000, Second-class country retail shops, license No. 13, Mody Street, Fort, rose from Rs. 700 to Rs. 2,050; license No. 22, Worlee Pakhadee. rose from Rs. 700 to 2,925; license No. 26, Karnak Road, from Rs. 700 to Rs. 925; license No 30, Carnac Road, rose from Rs. 700 to 4,000; license No. 31, Nagdevi Street, rose from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1,500; license No. 37, Jail Road, East, rose from Rs. 700 to Rs. 4,000; license No. 45, Duncan Road, rose from Rs. 700 to Rs. 3,400; license No. 53, Trinity Street, rose from Rs. 700 to Rs. 2,350. Owing to the briskness of the competition Government has realised an advance on the above licences Rs. 40,100. The original total were Rs. 11,70,0 and they now stand at Rs. 51,800.

FINANCE IN CALCUTTA.

THE Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing from Calcutta, 2nd July, says:—"The half-year that has just ended will not soon be forgotten in Calcutta. It takes a very long memory to go back to a time of similar financial pressures, and the wonder is not that there has been a failure here or there but that the monetary strain has not brought more firms to the breaking point. It says a great deal for the inherent soundness and good management of our business concerns that the storm has been weathered so well. One European firm, which had just entered upon its year of jubilee, has unfortunately had to go under this week with considerable liabilities. But there has been no panic in consequence, nor has idle rumour been particularly busy in weakening the position of others. One scarcely cares to contemplate what would have been the result, however, had Messrs. William Moran and Company's regretable failure taken place a few months earlier when money was very stringent. Fortunately money is becoming really easy, but it would be a great mistake to place confidence in this state of affairs continuing beyond a few months. During the past half-year the average bank rate has been exactly 11 per cent. To equal this, one has to go back to 1866—that year of rampant speculation, when the average bank rate from January to June was twelve per cent. What the rate of interest will be during the same six months of next year I should not like to guess. But so long as the present policy of contracting the currency is continued interest rates are bound to rule high and may easily go above an average of 11 per cent. in the corresponding period of 1899. The approaching time of easy money should therefore be taken advantage of to the utmost to be prepared for the time of stringency. To lock up funds in securities which give a yield of interest much below the real value of money, can only result in loss. Government paper at 3½ per cent. with an average bank rate of 11 per cent. for six months, and 8 1-2 per cent. for the whole year, is obviously absurd. The Government must understand that they cannot both have their cake and eat it. They have decreed that in order to maintain exchange rupees are to be made scarce. It is preposterous therefore for them to suppose that they can obtain from the public these scarcity rupees at anything like the same price that they previously got the redundant rupees at. The Government would certainly be ill advised to attempt to float a rupee loan at present.

The experience of the past fortnight or three weeks shows that easy money and a one-and-four-penny rupee are incompatible. The bank rate has fallen to 8 per cent, and in the open market money is at 4 per cent. but the rupee has also dropped and stands now at 1 3-21-32. Had the Government's currency proposals been in force the melting down process would have been resorted to until monetary stringency again forced exchange up to 1s 4d, and doubtless in doing this both Lord George Hamilton and Sir James Westland wold consider they had performed a heroic act, for had they not maintained the rupee, and thus diminished the Budget item "loss by exchange," and thus helped to save the Government from bankruptcy? What matters it that trade is strangled and business firms both European and native have got to succumb? Council Bills have realised one-and-four-pence. What the mercantile community have got to decide, and the events of his week should help them in their decision, is whether the game is worth the candle. If one-and-four-pence can only be obtained through a continuance of stringent money with all its devastating effects, is it worth having? So far as I can judge the feeling in mercantile Calcutta is that under these terms stability of exchange would be by far too dearly bought.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th July, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	5	5	50 p.m.	6	30
Teheran	6	2	25 p.m.	...	43
Suez	6	3	0 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 6th July, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	30	...	1
" Karachi	...	26	...	4
" Madras	...	25	...	1

THE assessors in the Marine Court of Enquiry to be held on the burning of the s. s. Ganges, will be Captain Macaulay, Marine Surveyor, and Captain Pierce, Commander of the s. s. Werneth Hall.

THE MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula presiding. There were present Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, G. W. Roughton, R. H. Vincent, K. N. Kabraji, Mulji B. Barbhaya, Drs. A. G. Viegas, Cowasji Hormasji, N. N. Katrak, Ismail Jan Mahomed, and K. N. Bahadurji.

SALARIES OF DRS. GALLIOTTI AND POLVERINI.

The Committee considered and recorded letter from the Commissioner, reporting for the information of the Standing Committee that he has sanctioned the payment, from 1st June 1898, of salaries at the rate of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 per mensem, to Drs. Galliotti and Polverini, respectively; that the amount will be met out of the plague grant; and that Government have been addressed on the question of a contribution.

PERSONATING A MUNICIPAL SERVANT.

The Committee considered memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding copies of a correspondence regarding the payment to Noorkhan Borekhan, farrier, A Ward, Health Department, of Rs. 20, being the wages due to him for the month of March 1898, which amount is supposed to have been received by some person unknown who appears to have personated Noorkhan Borekhan before the Paymaster, and requesting the sanction of the Standing Committee to the payment of the wages in question out of the grant for Discretional Contingencies.

Letters from the Health Officer and the Chief Accountant in connection with this matter were read, from which it appeared that this was the first case of its kind and that the mistake would not have occurred if a system of identifying the men on Pay-days had been in existence.

The necessary sanction was given.

RECEIVING DEPOTS.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner, stating that the Corporation, in their Resolution No. 14172, dated the 5th March 1895, sanctioned a grant of Rs. 15,587, from surplus cash balance, for converting the night-soil depots; at Bhangi Moholla and Haines Road into receiving depots; that the Bhangi Moholla depot has been completed and the work of the Haines Road depot has advanced to some extent; that the residents of Haines Road have sent in a complaint against the construction of the depot as they apprehend a great nuisance from it; and that the Health Officer reports that under the new arrangement the hoppers will be flushed and the present nuisance will be reduced to a minimum and there will be less cause for complaint than under the present system—stating further that he has inspected the place with the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer and considers that a roof covering should be put up over the hoppers and a screen wall constructed so as to hide from view the operation of emptying the carts, the cost of constructing the roof and the wall being estimated at Rs. 1,788-13-0.—requesting the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to this cost being met out of the saving aggregating Rs. 1,788-13-0, on the grant apportioned for the night-soil depot at Bhangi Moholla.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF WORLI KOLIWADA.

The Committee approved and adopted the following report of the sub-committee on the question of the improvement of Worli Koliwada:

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Standing Committee to decide what improvements should be made as regards the Worli village met on Sunday, the 26th, at 7 a.m., at the said village. Mr. Murzban submitted plans of the village and three different proposals made by a former Committee or by the Municipal Commissioner. The first one—to wit, to purchase the whole village and reconstruct it at the cost of the Municipality, or to sell the land to others willing to erect houses of a better class—was rejected for the following reasons:—(*a*) Its costliness, as the Municipality could not at present incur an outlay of Rs. 5,00,000 on a somewhat speculative measure. (*b*) Because by doing so the Municipality would undertake a work which more properly should be left to City Improvement Trust. (*c*) Because it would mean the turning out the entire fishing population, who have a hereditary right to earn their living in the locality, and who could neither build more expensive houses, such as villas, or pay rent for any constructed for them by the Municipality or any building speculator.

The second and third proposal was rejected also on account of its costliness and the very small benefit that would accrue from the expenditure of, say, Rs. 2,00,000, in making one broad street (30 feet to 40 feet wide) throughout the entire length of the village and three or more cross-streets or lanes (20 feet wide) running east to west. By doing so we would seriously diminish ground for building purposes, and though this may be considered a minor matter, the Municipality would probably insist on a better class of houses being built forthwith in the new streets, which the present inhabitants would not be able to afford. Finally, we think also that it is scarcely the business of the Standing Committee, and therefore of a Sub-Committee appointed by it, to go into matters of this kind, which rather appertain to the Corporation or the Executive. But as we have considered the matter, we nevertheless give it as our opinion that the alignment of certain new streets, as shown in the Executive Engineer's plans, might be adopted, and the improvement of Worli be managed in the usual way, *i.e.* by acquiring ground when houses can be purchased under the usual condition.

R. H. VINCENT.
T. W. CUFFE

I agree with the whole report except the last but one para.

NANABHAI NAVROSJI KATRAK.

Bombay, 29th June 1898.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chunkla, Umerkhadi, and Dongri	3	1	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbarwada	1	2	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar	0	0	0
E Mazagon, Parwary, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	3	1	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	*2	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	12	7	74
Total plague deaths to date	30,573	26,263	
Same date last year	0	1	77

* Old cases which have been under enquiry.

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	0

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 5th July:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported	201	173	8
Fresh	0	5	0
Total	201	178	3

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Monday was two, while on the same date last year it was three. At Varkeond on Monday there were five deaths and five attacks from plague all among Mahomedans. His Excellency the Governor now grants passes to people of Upper Damaun desirous of meeting their friends and relatives at Lower Damaun, wereby they are permitted to cross the river by a boat and go as far as the shore, where without getting out of the boat they can hold a conversation with their friends and relatives standing on the shore.—The conversation carried on by two persons standing on opposite banks of the river is most amusing, as owing to the distance between the two banks each has to shout every word of his conversation at the top of his voice until it becomes hoarse in order it should be audible to the other party.—Dr. Castro, the Judge of the District Court, whenever he has to dispose of Court business wherein the attendance of an outsider from Lower Damaun is not necessary, he proceeds with his staff consisting of the Crown Advocate, his clerk, two Judge's clerks, the Interpreter, the Nazir, the Bailiff and the Crier by a boat to Upper Damaun and holds his Court in the Court premises. When he has to try a case wherein the parties and the witnesses are from Lower Damaun he assembles his Court in the Government School on the beach.

THE wealthy American Mr. Leiter, the father-in-law of Mr. Curzon, and the father of the young Chicago operator in wheat futures, has been endeavouring to buy Tintern Abbey. It is not likely that he will get it. We note that some of the prominent men in Monmouthshire are assuming that the local County Council is vested with an implied power to take such steps as may be necessary to preserve the historic pile, even to the extent of purchasing it. There is also talk of a scheme of indirect purchase through a syndicate. Whatever may be done it is evident that a strong effort will be made to prevent the ancient ruin from falling into alien hands.

THE USE OF CHURCH BUILDINGS.

THE following is the full text of the Government resolution appearing in the *Gazette of India*, dated July 2, regarding the use of churches consecrated for the services of the Church of England for the services of other denominations:—

The regulations dated the 10th September 1860, referred to in the preamble to this Resolution, were designed to enable Churches consecrated for the services of the Church of England to be used, with the consent of the Bishop of the Diocese in each case and under certain restrictions, for Presbyterian worship. In a memorandum presented to Her Majesty's Secretary of State in the year 1896 by a deputation from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, it was represented that the attention of that body had been frequently called to the difficulty experienced in some cases in obtaining the use of Government Churches in India for Presbyterian services under the existing regulations. Fom inquiries instituted into the matter it appears that the cases of substantial complaint are not very numerous, but the Government of India have noticed with regret that instances have occurred when the use for Presbyterian worship of buildings provided by Government and consecrated for the services of the Church of England has been disallowed, and further that in one case the use of an unconsecrated building (a regimental school-room) was refused for such worship. The Governor General in Council trusts that such instances will not be allowed to recur.

In 1830, when the rules referred to in the preamble were drafted, the number of Wesleyans was comparatively small. Since that time they have become sufficiently numerous among the soldiers to justify the concession being made to them, which was then granted to the Presbyterians. It is, moreover, in the opinion of the Government of India, desirable to provide that the use of Churches may be allowed to Presbyterian or Wesleyan Ministers ministering to soldiers, even though they are not Chaplains on the regular establishment. The power of allowing or disallowing the use of regimental schools and other unconsecrated buildings for purposes of worship rests with the Officer Commanding the station and not with the ecclesiastical authorities. In case any doubt or uncertainty may arise in the interpretation or application of the rules, a reference will lie in the case of Churches situate in cantonments provided solely for the use of soldiers to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in consultation with the Metropolitan and in the case of other Churches to the Local Government in consultation with the Metropolitan. His Excellency in Council accordingly prescribes for general adoption the following revised rules to regulate the use of Churches consecrated for the services of the Church of England for the services of other denominations:

(1) A Church provided by Government and consecrated for the services of the Church of England may be used for the services of the Church of Scotland and the Wesleyan Church and for the services of any other denomination to which the Government of India may from time to time make these rules applicable.

(2) The use of the Church shall be permissible both to Scotch Chaplains on the regular establishment and to Presbyterian and Wesleyan Ministers officiating with troops.

(3) It shall be necessary to obtain the consent of the Bishop of the Diocese in each case.

(4) The Bishop, or the Church of England Chaplain, or Clergyman of the Church of England performing the duties of Chaplain, shall, under the Bishop's instructions, fix the hours at which the Church shall be made available to the Presbyterian, Wesleyan or other congregations.

(5) The care of the Church and Church furniture and the expenditure and control of the Church establishment shall remain exclusively in the hands of the Chaplain or Clergyman of the Church of England performing the duties of Chaplain.

(6) The Bishop of the Diocese may withdraw his assent to use the Church for the worship of any congregation other than that of the Church of England whenever he shall think fit.

(7) If in any case dissatisfaction is felt with any order passed under these rules either as to the use of a Church by a congregation not belonging to the Church of England, or as to the hour at which it is made available for the use of such congregation, the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland or the General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Church, as the case may be, may bring the matter before the Lieutenant-General of the Command through the General Officer Commanding the district and the Lieutenant-General shall then, if he considers this necessary, communicate with the Bishop, in order, if possible, to arrange the matter with him. Should the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland or the General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Church, as the case may be, be dissatisfied with the arrangement made between the Lieutenant-General of the Command and the Bishop, he shall be at liberty to ask the Lieutenant-General that the matter may be referred for final decision in the case of Churches situate in cantonments and provided solely for the use of soldiers to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and in the case of other Churches to the Local Government.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE COLONEL JOHN ANDERSON.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, moved for three months' extension of the interim order on the ground that his name was thirty-eighth on the list of opposed cases, and that the case was not likely to be reached by that time. The insolvent was allowed to leave the jurisdiction of the court owing to ill-health and he was in Australia now. As there was no opposition his Lordship extended the interim order for three months.

RE SALEM JOSEPH.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. Mr. Manker, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application. Mr. Kapadia said that his client had not been served with the affidavits. His Lordship, accordingly, adjourned the hearing of the matter for a week.

RE CURSETJEE NAOROJI DAVAR.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE HAJI TYEB HAJI JUMA.

On the motion of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices on his creditors.

RE VINCENT CURREY.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule. His Lordship granted the application.

RE JOSEPH D. SANTOS.

Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, as the case was down on the list of opposed cases.

His Lordship granted the extension for two months.

RE BAPU BALOO.

Mr. Colah, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order with leave to amend the schedule and serve notices.

His Lordship extended the interim order for month.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—

Robert Palin; John Daw; Meherally Haji Ebrahim; and Kalidas Bhagwandas.

THE BANDORA ABATTOIR.

THE Municipal Commissioner has sanctioned with a view to eventualities, the opening of a Plague Hospital, near the Bandora Slaughter house to be ready in case of cases of that disease occurring amongst the employes.

THE "Empire" writes:—"Loyal to the death, I should still hesitate to put my loyalty to such a strain as a certain Minister of high repute. He was opening an outdoor function with prayer on an occasion when a great personage had failed to keep an engagement to be present and he thus commenced his supplications: "In consequence of the rain, O Lord! and by reason of the regretted absence of the Princess Lochnagar, caused, doubtless, by the stormy weather, I do not purpose to address Thee at any length!"

MR. GEORGE LIVESEY, in a letter to the *Times* pays, a well-deserved tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Plimsoll. The "sailors' friend" was not content with one enthusiasm, but threw himself with vigour wherever his sense of duty impelled him. Some years ago he visited the United States, and his attention was drawn to the teaching of the American school-books dealing with the history of the States in connexion with Great Britain. He found that they contained a great deal which was calculated to sow in the minds of the children distrust of, and unfriendliness to, this country. On returning home he made a similar examination of the text-books of history used in our own schools. He found that they contained nothing calculated to rouse prejudice, and he thereupon forwarded the references he had collected to the Education Department at Washington. It seemed for a time as if Mr. Plimsoll's good work had been "love's labour lost," but undoubtedly a great change has now taken place, and no one can grudge to the earnest philanthropist, who did so much for our sailors, a full recognition of the share which he contributed to a better understanding between Great Britain and America.

EXTORTION FROM FAMINE-STRICKEN PEASANTS.

IN the N. W. P. High Court the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Burkitt heard a Government appeal from an acquittal by the Sessions Judge of Banda in a case of extortion from recipients of charitable relief during the late famine. Mr. Ryves appeared on behalf of the Government.

It appeared that Ram Pershad, patwari of Sissolar, and Ude Ram, alias Mahanta, naibpatwari, were convicted by the Assistant Magistrate of Hamirpur of extorting money from recipients of charitable relief. The accused were said to have collected together a number of persons who had received relief, taken their relief tickets from them under a pretence of signing them, and then informed the recipients that they must pay the patwari's share or their names would be struck off the list and they would receive no relief in future. The exaction, one anna in the rupee, was complied with, and the tickets were then returned. The Assistant Magistrate sentenced Ram Pershad to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 60, or three months' further rigorous imprisonment, and Mahanta, whom he described as a boy and in no sense a ring-leader to a fine of Rs. 25 or two months' imprisonment. Ram Pershad appealed, and the Sessions Judge of Banda acquitted him.

Mr. Ryves in supporting the Government appeal from acquittal only read the Sessions Judge's judgment. In this the Sessions Judge stated that he was satisfied the appellant Ram Pershad was present at the *chaupal* when the recipients of relief were paying to the patwari Raghunath the sums demanded from them. Raghunath was not put upon trial in this case.) Those witnesses who asserted that Ram Pershad was not present were evidently trying to shield him. The question was whether the acts of Raghunath and the appellant amounted legally to

EXTORTION.

The system of *dasturi* and of giving gratuities prevailed all over the country, and just as people in England did not like tipping waiters and so would not be said to do it willingly, so people out here did not like having to pay *dasturi* and could not be said to do it willingly. But not no one would dream of prosecuting a waiter for taking a tip or a household servant out here for taking *dasturi* from a box-wallah. It was impossible to get an intelligent answer from the witnesses as to why they paid pice to the patwaris. One said he was threatened that if he did not pay he would be struck off the rolls, but the best witness alleged no threats of any kind, though in answer to the Lower Court's inquiries he said Raghunath used some expression which implied that they had better look to themselves if they did not pay. The sum taken was one anna in the rupee—the usual *dasturi* scale. It came to this, that no open threats were used, but of course it was fully understood that if a man did not pay he would have cause to rue it. The best evidence showed that no threats were used and the people paid willingly. In the face of that evidence the learned Sessions Judge said he was not prepared to say the receipt of the monies by the appellant and the other patwaris amounted to extortion. The whole transaction was not shown to have been more criminal than an ordinary transaction of *dasturi*. The conduct of the patwaris was very reprehensible, but it did not amount to a legal offence, and he therefore set aside the conviction and ordered the appellant to be released.

Mr. Justice Burkitt in delivering the judgment of the Court said:—This is an appeal by the Local Government against an acquittal of one Ram Pershad who had been convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and fine by the joint Magistrate of Hamirpur. In our opinion this is

AN EXTREMELY BAD CASE

and we cannot at all concur with the learned Sessions Judge in the view he has taken of it. The Judge says that Ram Pershad, patwari, and those who paid him the sum of one anna in the rupee simply complied with the custom of the country in giving him *dasturi*. Now *dasturi* is purely voluntary payment, but here the finding of the Judge is that though no open threats were proved to have been used it was fully understood that if a man did not pay up he would have cause to rue it hereafter. Now the position of Ram Pershad was this. He was patwari of the village, and during the famine relief operations it was his duty as such to prepare lists of those persons to whom charitable relief was to be granted. It was in his power to insert and to omit names from that list. Consequently the understanding to which the learned Sessions Judge refers is that any one who did not pay the patwari who put his name on the list would be omitted from it, however much he might be deserving of relief, and it also implied that persons who did not deserve to be in that list might get their names inserted in the list by paying to the patwari. In that way there was on one side a threat which would possibly have the effect of deterring poor creatures entitled to relief from coming forward and on the other hand of inducing men unwilling though able to work to come forward and have their names inserted when they satisfied the patwari. We are unable to regard this as simply a question of *dasturi*. It strikes at very root of the system of famine relief. It deprives those who deserve it of the boon intended for them, and it puts money subscribed by the charitable for the poor and starving into the pocket of such creatures as the patwari. We regard this as a very bad case, and especially so as it occurred in the district of Hamirpur, which was perhaps the worst of all the famine stricken districts in the North-West Provinces. We find that this patwari knowingly and intentionally, and with a view to injure the starving people around him.

BETRAYED HIS TRUST

and made up a purse for himself out of the money contributed for the relief of the poor. In such a case we think that an exemplary sentence should be passed and we think that the sentence passed by the Joint Magistrate of Hamirpur was unduly lenient. We set aside the order of acquittal passed by the learned Sessions Judge. We convict Ram Pershad of having committed an offence punishable under Section 161, read with Section 384 of the Indian Penal Code, are we sentence him to suffer one years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 60, and in default three months' further imprisonment. Any period which Ram Pershad may have already served under the order of the Joint Magistrate will be taken into consideration in calculating the term for which he is to be imprisoned.

THE GOVERNMENTS CURRENCY PROPOSALS.

THE Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Indian Currency Committee, India Office, London:—

Sir,—I have the honour to state that the proposals for the establishment of a gold standard in India, set forth in the Goverenment of India's despatch to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 70, of the 3rd March, 1898, have received the earnest consideration of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce.

2. In the despatch above referred to, the Government of India anticipate with some confidence that the measures proposed will meet with the approval of the commercial community. Lest silence should be taken as an indication of assent, I am directed to inform you that, so far from approving of the proposals now put forward, this Chamber regards them with the most serious misgivings. Not only does the suggestion to arbitrarily melt down twenty-four crores of rupees appear to be diametrically opposed to all sound monetary precedent, and fraught with the gravest danger to commerce, but it is not apparent to the Chamber, considering the amount of gold available for permanent export to the East, how the deficiency is to be filled, or whence the new gold is to be obtained, for the establishment of the proposed standard. The city of London has already given expression to its disinclination to support any loans for such purposes, and without a free importation of gold, and a large reserve of the metal in this country, the possibility of the Government of India maintaining a gold standard appears open to serious question.

3. Further, it is not at all clear that an alteration in India's monetary standard is urgently called for. This Chamber, whilst recognising the inconveniences consequent upon fluctuations in the gold-value of the rupee, is unable to discover that the trade of India has been retarded thereby. It is therefore difficult to believe that the condition of India is such as justify the means proposed by the Government of India for the introduction of a gold standard, however desirable and feasible such a standard might be under more favourable circumstances.

4. In conclusion, the opinion of this Chamber is that the proposals of the Government of India tend to still further destroy confidence in the minds of capitalists and investors, an opinion which is shared by the whole Mercantile Community of India, as evidenced by the memorial recently published on the subject, by the Chambers of Commerce of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

MILITARY NEWS.

PRIVILEGE leave is granted to Captain and Adjutant C. E. Wilson, 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles Corps, from 30th July to 27th October next.

MR. MARCONI has now established his apparatus for wireless telegraphy at Bournemouth and Alum Bay. He has somewhat astonished the natives of the Isle of Wight by setting up a mast 100 feet high near Alum Bay. The object of this mast is to elevate the electric screen for catching the electric waves transmitted from the Bournemouth station. From a ring near the top of the mast a narrow strip of wire netting is connected with the receiving instrument, and transmits to it all the vibrations it collects. Mr. Marconi is very pleased, it is said, with the working of his new arrangement, and hopes to set up a station at Cherbourg, seventy miles from Bournemouth.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE EXAMINATIONS BY COMPARTMENTS.

A MEETING of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehanghier Hall of the University on Friday the 22nd instant, at 5-15 p.m. when the principal business will be the consideration of the draft reply prepared by a Committee of the Senate to the Government letter of 30th September 1897, relating to the passing of examinations by compartments. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., has given due notice of his intention to propose that the report of the Committee be adopted, and the Registrar be requested to forward the reply as drafted by the Committee to Government. The report reads as follows:—

1.—The Committee beg to submit the following draft letter to be sent in reply to Government letter No. 1458 of 30th September 1897:—

"From the Registrar,

To the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that your letter No. 1458 of 30th September last was placed before and duly considered by the Senate.

2. The Senate regret that their resolution was not placed before Government in the exact shape in which, strictly speaking, it should have been submitted for the sanction of Government. They understand, however, that the course followed by the Syndicate was in accordance with past precedents under which Government had raised no objection in the case.) Those witnesses who asserted that Ram Pershad was not present were evidently trying to shield him. The question was whether the acts of Raghunath and the appellant amounted legally to

EXTORTION.

The system of *dasturi* and of giving gratuities prevailed all over the country, and just as people in England did not like tipping waiters and so would not be said to do it willingly, so people out here did not like having to pay *dasturi* and could not be said to do it willingly. But not no one would dream of prosecuting a waiter for taking a tip or a household servant out here for taking *dasturi* from a box

Senate, and that the Faculties choose such Fellows as Syndics as are most readily available for the special executive work that the Syndicate has to perform.

6. I append here to the exact additions and alterations in the Regulations to which the Senate seek the sanction of Government.

II.—In making the suggestion relating to grouping embodied in the above draft letter, the committee think it right to point out that the minimum percentage of marks fixed by the Senate in their Original Resolution for passing in subjects will be excessively high in the modified scheme of groups. They recommend that the minimum pass percentage in each subject should be the same as in the ordinary full examination, and that the minimum total percentage in each group should be the same as for passing in the whole examination. In the case of those examinations in which latterly a minimum total percentage for the whole examination is abolished, a special minimum total percentage for each group will have to be fixed.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.
M. G. RANADE.
BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR.
CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD.
P. PETERSON.
R. SCOTT.

A MINUTE OF DISSENT.

I do not think it necessary to make any reference to the respective powers of the Senate and the Syndicate in the government of the University. Barring this I am in full accord with the compromise suggested by the Committee—the division of examinations into groups. The draft letter however is very clumsily worded, and I would suggest that it be recast by the Honourable M. G. Ranade. Sufficient stress, moreover, has not been laid on the fact that the Committee have suggested the compromise to meet some of the objections brought forward by Government against the previous scheme of passing in individual subjects.

4th May 1898. F. K. BANAJI.

GROUPING OF SUBJECTS AT VARIOUS EXAMINATIONS.

I.—Arts, B.A. :—1. Previous Examination, 2 Groups—*a* English, Second Language; *b* Mathematics, History.

2. Intermediate Examination, 2 Groups—*a* English, Second Language; *b* Mathematics and Physics, Deductive Logic.

3. B.A. Degree Examination, 3 Groups—*a* English, Section Language; *b* History and Political Economy; *c* Optional Subject.

B. Sc.—1. Intermediate in Science Examination, 3 Groups—*a* English; *b* Mathematics, Physics; *c* Chemistry, General Biology.

2. B. Sc. Examination, 2 subjects, both subjects in one Group.

II.—Law :—

1. First LL.B. Examination, 2 subjects, both subjects in one Group.

2. Second LL.B. Examination, 3 Groups—*a* Succession and Family Rights, Equity; *b* Law of Contracts, Torts; *c* Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure.

III.—Medicine :—1. First L. M. & S. Examination, 2 Groups—*a* Chemistry and Practical Chemistry; *b* Botany, Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

2. Second L. M. and S. Examination, both subjects in one Group.

3. L. M. & S. Degree Examination, 2 Groups—*a* Medicine, including Pathology and Therapeutics; *b* Midwifery and Diseases of Women, Medical Jurisprudence including Practical Toxicology and Hygiene.

IV.—Civil Engineering :—1. F. C. E. Examination, 2 Groups—*a* Mathematics, Physics; *b* Engineering.

2. S. C. E. Examination, 2 Groups—a Mathematics, Experimental Science; b Engineering.

3. L. C. E. Examination, 3 Groups—a Experimental and Natural Science; b Civil Engineering; c Selected subject.

* The following gentlemen declined to serve on the Committee :—Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; W. C. Hughes, Esquire, M.I.C.E. O.V. Muller, Esquire, M.A.

SAVINGS BANKS IN INDIA.

THE amount of money stored up in the savings banks in India is an evidence that the institution of savings banks has supplied a demand. The last annual volume of the financial statistics of India shows that at the end of the year 1896-97 the deposits stood as follows :—Europeans Rs. 1,03,40,580, Natives Rs. 8,60,51,830. The total, therefore, is nearly ten crores of rupees, and considering that Rs. 200 in each year is the maximum sum that any individual subscriber may deposit, it is evident that the total must represent a very large number of persons. Savings banks were established only in 1882, prior to which year the highest balances of savings in the district treasuries and Presidency Banks—the predecessors of the savings bank—was only three crores, although the amount of individual deposits was considerably less limited. That the native of India is learning to be provident, and on more appropriate lines than burying his money in the ground or investing it in jewellery, is in excellent form.

STRONG ENGLISH WORDS.

WHEN a person says "I suffered excruciating pain," he expresses a fact in the strongest words afforded by the English language. The word "excruciating" comes from crux; a cross and signifies an intensity of agony comparable only to that endured by one who undergoes the barbarous punishment of crucifixion. There are some diseases which, for a time, cause pain of this acute and formidable nature. To find a relief for it, when possible, is at once the impulse of humanity and the studious desire of science. Two brief examples may indicate what success is attending the effort to both comfort and cure cases of this kind.

"Nearly all my life," writes an intelligent woman, "I have borne the burden of what appeared to be incurable illness. I always felt heavy, weary, and tired. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had a cruel pain at my chest and between the shoulders. Frequently the pain was so intense that I was impelled to loose my clothing and walk about the room. My nerves were disordered and impressible, and I was consequently easily disquieted and upset. My sleep was habitually bad, and I seemed none the better for spending a night in bed. Eating but little my strength waned of necessity and I came to be very weak. For a long time I got about feebly and with difficulty.

"In August, 1887, I had an attack of rheumatic gout, which gave me the most harrowing experience of my life. The complaint took its usual course and refused to yield to the ordinary treatment. Through the partial failure of the liver and kidneys dropsy set in and my legs and feet became puffed and swollen. I suffered "excruciating pain" and was confined to my bed for "thirteen weeks." Remedies of every description were tried but to little purpose.

"My brother, visiting me one day, said he had been cured of an attack of dropsy by a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. Hewett, the chemist, in Seven Sisters' Road, and after taking it felt a trifle easier. I continued taking it, and soon the pain and swelling abated. I could eat without pain or inconvenience, and by a few weeks' further use of the Syrup I was not only free from any local ailments, but felt better than I ever did in my life before. Since then I have enjoyed continuous good health, taking a dose of Mother Seigel's Syrup occasionally for some transient indisposition. You are yat liberty to publish my letter. (Signed) (Mrs.) Elizabeth Rogers, 42, Plevna Road, South Tottenham, London, September 13th, 1895."

"In January, 1892," writes another, "I had an attack of influenza, and was confined to my bed for eighteen weeks thereafter. Subsequently I was very weak, and could get up no strength. What little food I forced down (having no appetite) gave me excruciating pain, so that I was afraid to eat. I came to be exceedingly weak and had frequent attacks of dizziness I was worn almost to a skeleton, and none thought I would recover.

"In June, 1892, Mr. Smith, a friend of ours, recommended me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, which I at once procured of Mr. George Coombs, the chemist in Hucknall. After taking it for only one week I felt greatly benefited. I could eat better, and food agreed with me. Continuing with the Syrup I grew stronger and stronger, and soon felt even better than before I was attacked by the influenza. You are free to print this statement if you wish to do so. (Signed) (Mrs.) Ruth Halliday, 44, High Street, Hucknall Torkard, Nottingham, March 19th, 1895."

Intense pain may or may not indicate urgent danger to life, but it is hard to bear, and very exhausting just the same. In cases of rheumatic gout (Mrs. Rogers) the pain is caused by a poisonous acid in the tissues, originally produced by the decomposition of food in the stomach—indigestion or dyspepsia. The same poison acting on the liver and kidneys creates the other symptoms mentioned. In the case of Mrs. Halliday the ailment was dyspepsia, which in the first place "invited" influenza, and then remained to torment her.

It is best and easiest to "prevent" pain by using Mother Seigel's Syrup "immediately" when the slightest illness appears.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road, London

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

DURANT'S APPLICATION TO THE HIGH COURT GRANTED.

CLIVE DURANT VS. NANABHOY COWASJI ENGINEER AND DORABJI CURSETJI PATEL.

At the High Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Parsons and Mr. Justice Ranade, the notice issued by the court on the 22nd ultimo, against Mr. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, calling upon him to report under what circumstances he had transferred the case to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, instead of disposing of it himself, came up for argument. Mr. Branson, with Mr. R. B. Paymaster, with Mr. M. M. Murzban, barrister-at-law, appeared for the applicant. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for Mr. Dastur. The court had directed the magistrate's report to be submitted within a week, but as Mr. Dastur wanted more time, it was postponed until yesterday.

Mr. Dastur's report to the High Court, dated the 27th ult., was as follows :—I have the honour to report that I declined to take cognisance of this complaint, and referred it for disposal to the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the following circumstances. Clive Durant was, at his own request, brought from jail before Mr. Slater on Saturday previous, and made a verbal application in the matter. He was told to file a written information, and ample opportunity was given him of doing so. He did not comply, and had to be sent back to jail. On Tuesday following, Mr. Murzban, Durant's counsel, took this information to Mr. Slater and wanted to present it. The magistrate requested him to wait, as he was busy with the morning cases. After these were finished, Mr. Murzban renewed his application, but as there were still two matters pending before the court, I was again requested to wait a little while longer. This, counsel did not do; but left the court, and on the following day presented the same information before me saying it had been refused by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. After hearing counsel and consulting Mr. Slater, I thought that it was a wrong practice for one magistrate to entertain complaints which had, in the first instance, been presented to another magistrate, and therefore decided that it was against the "etiquette" of the courts to do so, and that petitioner must be referred back to the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Moreover, the documents alleged to have been stolen were exhibits in a case still pending before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and I felt that, if I have to send for the papers (for I was asked to issue a search warrant about them,), it would interfere with Mr. Slater's work and unnecessarily delay the case before him. Further, it seemed that the case was more or less connected with the one now being heard by Mr. Slater; and I thought it proper, therefore, that the same magistrate should consider the present complaint and dispose of it. With regard to the legality of the order I beg to refer you (to the Deputy Registrar) to rule 9 of the rules made by Government for regulating the conduct of business in our courts. It allows the magistrates at each court to divide the work between themselves, and in accordance with this rule, it has been a common practice for one magistrate to request his colleague to take up his cases during his unavoidable absence from court or on other grounds. No objection has hitherto been taken to this practice; and petitioner himself willingly appeared before Mr. Slater, on the transfer of the case, and did not feel aggrieved until after the dismissal of his complaint by the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Branson said that their lordships called on the last occasion for a report from Mr. Dastur in reference to the complaint made to that court by Clive Durant, that Mr. Dastur had omitted to take action upon the information filed by him, and on which Mr. Dastur examined him, postponing further action until he should have consulted Mr. Slater, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and eventually, according to Durant's application, avoided making any order at all. Their lordships had called for Mr. Dastur's report, and after a period of incubation that report had been submitted, the chief characteristic of that report being that it was inaccurate, inconsistent and entirely irrelevant. The only thing that came out of the report was an admission by Mr. Dastur that he declined to do the duty that was cast upon him by law out of etiquette to Mr. Slater. The first paragraph of the report consisted of allegations made by Mr. Dastur, which appeared to have been based upon information or mis-information supplied to him by somebody, and who that was he did not say. In explanation of his own conduct for refusing to entertain the application, Mr. Dastur had made statements, in the report which were inaccurate and were also inconsistent and irrelevant. The magistrate had referred to rules published under the sanction of Government for the disposal of business by the magistrates, but the learned counsel failed to see what on earth the rules had to do with the course the magistrate had adopted. He apparently referred to the rules for the purpose of justifying his conduct in refusing to take action in the case. After reading the first paragraph of the report, the learned counsel said that it was incorrect, Mr. Murzban, who had appeared for Durant throughout the proceedings in the Police Court would if so required by their lordships, state what actually took place on the occasion. Mr. Branson then read the second paragraph of the report and wanted to point out two inaccuracies in the same.

Mr. Justice Parsons : what has that to do with the application ?

Mr. Branson contended that he wanted to show how inconsistent was the rest of the report, and that it contained no explanation of his refusal to take action upon the information sworn before and accepted by him. The magistrate simply said that it was a matter of etiquette, and he did not pass any order. Mr. Dastur was incorrect when he said that first of all the same information was presented to Mr. Slater, and again his recollection was faulty to a degree when he said that Mr. Murzban told him that the information had been refused. As the information had never been presented to Mr. Slater, it never could have been refused by Mr. Slater, and Mr. Murzban could never have made the statement attributed to him, for, if he did, it would be inconsistent on Mr. Dastur's own showing in the report. It appeared from the report that the magistrate examined Durant and then held over his final order in the matter of the application until he had consulted Mr. Slater, and then having consulted Mr. Slater, which he had no right whatever to do by law, he made no written order. There was in fact no justification whatever for refusing to do his duty. The magistrate further stated that the documents alleged to have been stolen were exhibits in a case still pending before the Chief Magistrate, and that was again inaccurate from beginning to end. Many of the documents which Durant said had been stolen, were the will of his wife the title deeds of some property of his own in Secunderabad or Hyderabad and private letters and memorandum books. As a matter of fact nothing that that belonged to Durant was an exhibit before Mr. Slater. What apparently did happen was that Mr. Slater adopted the extraordinary procedure of taking charge of documents which were admitted to be Durant's property obtained from a person who was alleged by Durant to have committed breach of trust reposed in him in respect of those documents, and who had handed them over to the prosecution.

Mr. Justice Parsons : You better confine your remarks to what is relevant to the present application.

Mr. Branson said that he alluded to these things to show that Mr. Dastur was inaccurate in his fact that the documents were exhibits in another case, and that if he were to send for them it would interfere with Mr. Slater's work and would unnecessarily delay the proceedings before him. With regard to the illegality of the order, the learned counsel said that Mr. Dastur referred to rule 9 of the rules made by Government, which was utterly irrelevant to the question before the court. The rule went to show that the magistrate at each court would divide the work between themselves, and in the case of a difference of opinion it would be decided by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and he failed to see the relevancy of the rule with the question which was to be decided by the court. The learned counsel submitted that under the circumstances, Mr. Dastur must be ordered to take further action upon the information on which he had sworn Durant, and if he chose to say that he did not believe a word of Durant he might on that account refuse the process. This was a case in which their lordships could direct Mr. Dastur to do his duty.

The Advocate-General argued that Mr. Dastur was within his rights. The accused Durant presented the information which was more or less connected with the trial before Mr. Slater, and Mr. Dastur thought that it would be better if Mr. Slater disposed of the application. Mr. Dastur was perfectly justified in referring the matter to Mr. Slater.

Mr. Justice Parsons : was the applicant called up by Mr. Slater ?

The Advocate-General : I don't know if he was called up by Mr. Slater.

Mr. Justice Parsons : Was the case transferred ?

The Advocate-General : It was transferred by sending the papers over to Mr. Slater to deal with the case as he had a perfect right to do.

Mr. Justice Parsons : I don't read the rule like that. Can one magistrate transfer a case like that ?

The Advocate-General said that there was no procedure laid down as to how a case was to be transferred. As far as he could see, a magistrate sitting in one building sent the papers to another magistrate sitting in the same building.

Mr. Justice Parsons : Was the applicant told anything about it ?

The Advocate General : I do not know that the rules rendered it necessary that the applicant should be told. Proceeding he said, if the magistrate determined to go on with the case, then the applicant was informed of it. In the present case, Mr. Dastur had a perfect right to transfer the case to the Chief Presidency Magistrate's court, the main reason being that this case arose out of the one which was being tried by Mr. Slater. It was within the terms of the rules that Mr. Dastur sent those papers to Mr. Slater for disposal. It was monstrous to say that a complainant could choose his own magistrate and insist upon that magistrate to proceed with his case. The Advocate-General read a portion of Mr. Murzban's affidavit and said that it appeared that Mr. Dastur returned the information to Mr. Murzban and told him to go to Mr. Slater, he having agreed to consider the matter, which he had a perfect right to do. The information was then actually presented to Mr. Slater, who dealt with it.

Mr. Branson briefly replied to the arguments advanced by the Advocate-General, stating that under the rule the case ought not to have been so transferred.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the judgment of the court, said that the facts were exceedingly simple. In this particular case, an information of theft was laid by the applicant before Mr. Dastur, who examined the complainant, and who thinking that the case could be more conveniently disposed of by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, returned it to the applicant, for him to be presented to the latter magistrate. It was that order of return that was complained of in the present case, and the only justification of the order set forth before their lordships was Rule 9 which referred to the magistrates dividing the work between themselves. That rule did not clearly cover the case of returning applications or informations, but only alluded to magistrates apportioning the work between themselves. The rule certainly did not allude to one magistrate refusing to take cognizance of an information in order that he might transfer it to some other magistrate who was in a better position to try it. Their lordships, therefore, reversed the order made by the magistrate and directed him to receive the information and dispose of it according to law.

DURANT STILL CROSS-EXAMINING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit, charges Clive Durant, Dadabhoy Dhunjibhoy Dadysett, Cooverji Mervanji Mehta, A. Williams and Sorabji Rustomji Battliwalla with extortion. Mr. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Owen, of Messrs. Orrigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution. The counsel for the various defendants were absent. The cross-examination of the complainant by the first accused Durant was continued. The questions were directed to certain items in the accounts of the will eight years ago. Witness was asked what the commission was at the time, and he replied he did not know. He would not promise to answer the question next day unless he was advised by his counsel.

Mr. Davar said the prosecution would be willing to make any inquiries, the court held they were relevant to the case, but they would not undertake to answer questions addressed for the puspose of prolonging the inquiry.

The magistrate said he would not compel the witness to answer the question.

Cross-examination continued. Do you still say that Nanabhoy Cawasji is a credible witness ?—Yes.

Have you received any information which would lead you to believe that he is not a credible witness in respect of what he had said or written in connection with the case ?—I have not.

Then is he in your opinion a credible witness in respect of what he had said or written in connection with this case.

Mr. Davur objected to the question, on the ground of its illegality.

Durant : said that he was perfectly justified in examining the complainant on the answer given by him regarding the credibility of a certain witness.

Mr. Davur remarked that it was allowable if the complainant had said that Nanabhoy was not a credible witness.

His Worship over-ruled Durant.

The witness, continuing, said that he did not think he was liable to make good the amount of defalcations with interest.

Supposing the defalcations had been committed by a mahta of your firm, would you have been liable to make good the amount ?

Mr. Davur objected to the question, and his Worship disallowed it.

Durant then directed his questions on the directors' report of the year 1890.

Witness said that Mr. Jeejeebhoy M.M. Jeejeebhoy, one of the directors of the company, resigned about two months after the issue of the report.

Did he resign because you applied the funds of the company to the defalcations.—No, he resigned on account of his ill-health and want of time. Another director, who resigned, was Mr. Merwanjee Muncherji Dalal, who has left for England.

Before he left for England you had heard that the prosecution against the company was in the wind ?

Mr. Davur said that the accused wanted to insinuate that Mr. Merwanji Dalal, who was a highly respectable citizen of Bombay, was afraid of the prosecution by Durant and had run away. Counsel protested against such insinuation being made against an honest, honourable and influential gentleman.

His Worship remarked that Durant had no right to make any insinuation or suggestion against any persons without any reliable information. During the course of the inquiry the accused had made many scandalous and evil statements against many persons, but up to the moment he had not adduced any evidence to support such insinuations.

Durant :—The time has not come to adduce such evidence.

Mr. Davur said that he would like to know the name of the person who gave Durant such will information, suggesting that Mr. Merwanji Dalal had ran away on hearing the prosecution by Durant or some one else. It was a most shameful insinuation to make against that gentleman, who had gone to England with his family owing to ill-health of a member of his family.

Durant said that his question was based on the information supplied to him.

The magistrate remarked that under section 149 Durant must have reasonable ground to believe that his information was correct.

Durant : I have not made any insinuation in this court which is not true to my belief.

The witness, continuing, said that Mr. Hormusji Bezonji Dantra was another director of the company. He was a director when witness joined the company. He was not under the influence of witness or his family. Witness could not say whether he (Mr. Dantra) had any business dealing with his family. Mr. Jeejeebhoy Pestonji Mistry was not connected with the firm, or the company, except that he was a director. The company was not registered in the time of the witness. Witness did not know that the holding of two appointments was in direct violation of rule 57 of the regulation of the management of the company.

The further hearing of the case will be resumed this afternoon.

LONG RECONNAISSANCES.

THE following G. O. C. C. has been issued at Simla :—

A "long reconnaissance" will be carried out annually by all British and Native cavalry regiments, for a period of one week, with a "general idea" in accordance with the Cavalry Drill. Some portion of the regiment should invariably be detached as an enemy, which can be supplemented by flagmen, if necessary.

The work should be carried out, as far as possible, under service conditions (including scale of baggage, &c., in accordance with Field Service Equipment Table).

If more than one regiment is in the station, endeavour should be made to combine in carrying out the above. In the case of adjacent cavalry stations, in the same or different districts, it is desirable that the week's reconnaissance should be that of opposing forces from the respective stations.

Regiments may execute the "long reconnaissance" at any time during the drill season, provided General Officers Commanding consider they have had sufficient preliminary instruction in reconnaissance work.

Sketches with detailed reports of the operations should be submitted to the District Staff Office for the inspection of the General Officer Commanding, who will cause them to be carefully examined and any defects brought to the notice of Commanding Officers. Those of the regiments most deserving of merit in each district should be submitted oto the Inspector General of Cavalry in India by the 1st May.

The following documents should accompany the reports submitted to the Inspector General of Cavalry in India:—

(1) General idea.

(2) Special orders issued to the brigade or regiment.

(3) Correct map of the country reconnoitred, showing in coloured pencil the route of each squadron, and generally the enemy's position.

STRANGE CONDUCT OF A GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICER.

WE learn, says the "Times of Ceylon," that Dr. Solomons, Government Medical Officer, has been reported for strange conduct at Anuradhapura, whither he was recently sent to relieve Dr. Santiago, who has gone on to Jaffna. Report had it that the medico had gone the way of two of his colleagues lately, and had been suspended by the P. C. M. O., but we learn that this step has not yet been taken, he having been only asked so far to give an explanation of his conduct. The complaint against him is a most serious one, and comes from Mr. H. C. P. Bell, of Anuradhapura, Mrs. Bell, it would appear, had occasion to send for the doctor, but the latter, it is alleged, was not in a fit state to see a patient. He went over to Mr. Bell's in deshabille, and behaved in an extraordinary way. Dr. Solomons was forthwith written to by the P. C. M. O. for an explanation, and his reply is awaited at Headquarters.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooths brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 11, Farringdon Road, London, England

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BAR.

THE LEGISLATURE AS LIQUOR SELLERS.

AT Bow-street Police-court, on June 1, Harry Norris, of 21 Kennington-park-gardens, appeared to a summons charging him with having at St. Stephen's Hall in the Palace of Westminster, unlawfully sold by retail intoxicating liquor, although not licensed to do so, contrary to section 3 of the Licensing Act of 1872.—Mr. H. L. Stephens, instructed by Messrs. Todd, Dennes and Lamb, supported the summons; Mr. Horace Avory, instructed by Mr. Williamson, of the Treasury, defended. Sir H. Cuffe, the Public Prosecutor, was seated on the Bench, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson and his son-in-law occupied seats behind counsel, together with Mr. Wason, late M.P. for S. Ayrshire.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Avory, before Mr. Stephens had opened his case, said that he was instructed by the Treasury to defend in this case, and he thought it should be stated at once that the defendant was a servant in the House of Commons, and that the liquor he sold was the property of the House of Commons, and that if the persons instituting these proceedings intended to carry them through, they might involve themselves into some question touching upon the privileges of the House of Commons.

Mr. Stephens said as far as any breach of the privileges of the House of Commons was concerned, he was perfectly willing to take the risk. This was a test case brought at the suggestion of the Kitchen Committee to test the legality of the sale in the Palace of Westminster. These proceedings had been taken at the suggestion of several gentlemen interested in the matter, of whom Sir Wilfrid Lawson was perhaps the best known. When it was resolved to take proceedings, a letter was addressed to the speaker, and then they wrote to the manager of the House of Commons refreshment bar asking if he would consent to take the liability of his servant's action in this sale. In reply a letter was received from the Treasury Offices stating that they must take the course they preferred. Hence as the manager Mr. Moss, refused to give them any facilities, they had been obliged to summons the barman. As to the actual liability incurred by the person who made this sale, he could not conceive that there could be any doubt, and an offence was none the less an offence because it was committed in the House of Commons.

WHAT SAID THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL ?

He need only add that the Attorney-General, who was a member of the Kitchen Committe, had said—

Mr. Avory objected to any opinion of the Attorney-General at third hand.

Mr. Stephens said that he would not give the Attorney-General's opinion.

THE ALLEGED OFFENCE.

George Alexander Williamson, of Brunswick" square, Highbury, who said that he was a clerk to a firm of law stationers and inquiry agents, and that on May 2 he and two fellow clerks went to the House of Commons and were supplied each with a brandy and soda, for which they paid the defendant.

By Mr. Avory—Are you connected with any temperance society ?—No, I am not.

I am glad of that. I did not know whether you violated your principles for the sake of this enterprise. —Oh, not at all. (Laughter.)

Re-examined by Mr. Stephens—Oh, Mr. Williamson, I forgot to ask if you were a member of the House of Commons ? (Laughter.)—No.

Mr. Avory—Or of the House of Lords ? (Renewed laughter.)—No.

Mr. Stephens said that he would call two other witnesses if Mr. Avory desired to see them.—Mr. Avory said he had no desire to see any more of them.

THE UNLICENSED PALACE.

Francis John Maxwell, from the office of the Clerk to the Justices of St. Margaret's, Westminster, produced the register of licences, which did not contain a licence for the Palace of Westminster.

Mr. Avory said he thought it would be better, in order to avoid the trouble and expense of further proceedings, that he should put the case rather fully before the Court, in order that the decision might be full enough to prevent any chance of this question ever rising again. He had already stated that the person summoned was in fact a servant of the House of Commons, and that the manager Moss was also a servant of the House.

PARLIAMENT AS LIQUOR SELLER.

The liquor which was sold was paid for by the House of Commons, and upon proof of these facts he should ask the magistrate to say that even if there were no question of jurisdiction this case must fail because it was in fact the House of Commons who sold the liquor, not the waiter behind the bar. For, if the contention under which this summons was taken out was to become general there would not be a barman nor a waiter who would not be liable to prosecution, for the barmen and the waiters were not licensed, but their employers. The sale was made by the employer, and the servant who supplied the liquor merely handed it out as the servant of his employer, and did not sell it. If any person sold liquor here it was the House of Commons itself, and if the persons taking these proceedings cared to carry this case on he might be here again to answer them or they more likely might find themselves in another place, where they would have to answer him. (Laughter.)

"REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM."

Further, by the licensing laws the occupier of any unlicensed premises where drink was sold was liable to the same penalty as the person who sold it, and as every member of the occupier of the House of Commons it followed that if the licensing laws applied to the House every member, including, the Speaker, would be liable to a penalty. To show the reductio ad absurdum of applying these laws to the House of Commons, he would go further. Section 17 of the Act of 1874 provided that any justice of the peace, satisfied of the illicit sale of drink might in his discretion grant a warrant by which it would be lawful for any constable to enter such premises, if need be by force, arrest the occupiers, and seize the liquor. So that under this Act any justice of the peace could——.

Mr. Lushington—Yes, if the were foolish enough.

WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN.

Mr. Avory—any justice of the peace of the County of London, your worship, not merely any police magistrate, and there are eccentric justices. Any such justice could authorise a constable to force the doors of the House of Commons, seize this liquor and every person in the House at that time would be liable to a fine of 40s. Surely these examples were sufficient to show that it was never meant that the Licensing Acts should apply to the House of Commons.

David Moss, manager of the refreshment department of the House of Commons, said that he and his assistants were all paid by the Kitchen Committee, and the cheques were signed by Lord Stanley, the chairman.

Mr. Lushington inquired if Mr. Stephens wished to add anything to what he had said.

Mr. Stephens said that if a man acted under the employment of a licensee he was protected by his employer, but where there was no licence, as in this case, each person was equally responsible. Besides, under the Summary Jurisdiction Act of 1848, any person engaged in the performance of any illegal act was as liable as a principal.

Mr. Avory pointed out that the summons was not issued on that account.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS.

Mr. Stephens said that he contended that a servant engaged in an unlawful act, even if by his master's orders, was as liable as if he were not a servant. As to what Mr. Avory said as to the Licensing Acts and their application to the House of Commons, he was not concerned to defend the licensing laws. As was well known, many of the best known London clubs were in strict law liable to be prosecuted as bogus clubs. Further, in the Licensing Act of 1872, Sec. 56 gave several saving clauses where this Act did not apply, as the Universities, the Vintners' Company, the Mayor and Burgesses of St. Albans packet boats, &c. And surely the fact that the Palace of Westminster was not mentioned.—Mr. Avory: Nor the House of Lords nor the Crown——.—Mr. Stephens: Was sufficient to show that this was not one of the places to which the exemption applied.

A DIFFICULT QUESTION.

Mr. Lushington said that it was probable that in whatever way he decided this case, the party against whom he decided would not be satisfied with his judgment and would take the case into a higher court. It was altogether a very peculiar and a very difficult case. If the words of the statute were to be taken by themselves, it was quite clear that an offence had been committed, but he was bound to consider the whole law, and to see what would be the consequences if he were to decide that such an offence had in fact been committed. It was quite true that in the saving clauses which had been adopted from the older Acts there was no particular mention of the House of Commons or any buildings, except the Universities and one or two other buildings, and this, though not conclusive, was a sufficiently strong argument to show that it was not then intended that it should be said that it did not apply to the Palace of Westminster. But it was clear that the whole object of the Licensing Acts was to provide for the maintenance of public order, and it was equally clear that the House of Commons and the House of Lords had power to provide and to provide absolutely for the maintenance of order in the buildings in which they were situated, and it would be no benefit to bring them under the provisions of the Licensing Laws. Again, Mr. Stephens had summoned one of the servants, saying very justly that a servant is not justified in the commission of an unlawful act by the unlawful order of his master. If the act were unlawful it was true that Norris would be responsible, though not in so high a degree as the person on whose behalf he sold. Upon the whole, he was satisfied that at the time when this statute was passed there was no intention on the part of the Legislature to incur all the inconveniences and absurdities that would be produced by applying this law to the House of Commons, and, therefore he would dismiss the summons.

FLEET BUILDING DURING THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

IN all comparisons made between the fighting fleet of this country and those of certain other European Powers, the real significance of England's recent building programmes is apt to be obscured by reason of the inclusion of ships launched before 1891. Such inclusion is, of course, quite proper for the purpose of comparing the relative strength of the fleets to-day or in the near future. But it may be worth while to make a more restricted comparison in order to see how far our present rate of progress seems fitted to cope with reasonable requirements if the present proportion of our building to that of our neighbours be steadily maintained hence-forward. This is particularly necessary, in view of Lord Charles Beresford's latest scare.

With the publication of the most recent ship-building programmes of the principal European Powers we can now, with approximate accuracy, forecast the total number of important ships that will have been launched in the decade ending December 31, 1900. In this connexion the chief fighting line is taken to be battleships and cruisers of not less than 5,000 tons, displacement; and the twenty years 1881-1900 are taken as the period for investigation. The main point is a comparison between the two decades 1881-1890 and 1891-1900, in respect of ships launched or to be launched by the end of the century, showing:

1. The building activity of England in relation to that of France, Russia, and Germany, and also of the three Powers combined; and

2. The approximate relative value of the different ships as fighting units. Although displacement is not everything, it may be taken on the whole reasonably to connote efficiency in proportion as it is large.

With regard to ships launched before 1890 they are rapidly ceasing to count as factors in a warlike situation. With regard to war vessels of less than 5,000 tons displacement, it may be noted that while in foreign navies there are a few powerfull and newly-built battleships of this class, for which we have no modern equivalents, yet we have an enormous preponderance of fast second-class cruisers. Finally, with regard to torpedo craft, it must be remembered that there has been a great difference of policy carried out by this and other countries. Speaking broadly, while other nations have been building torpedo-boats, we have been building torpedo-boat destroyers. The consequence is that we have only a respectable number of torpedo-boats, that is to say, a number not in excess of that of some of our neighbours; but we have a remarkable superiority in destroyers over all other nations combined. Seeing that torpedo craft are primarily for the defence of home waters, our position in this respect would seem to be quite satisfactory.

NAVIES OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, RUSSIA, AND GERMANY.

Battleships and Cruisers of not less than 5,000 tons.

I.—Launched 1881-1890.

	England.	France.	Russia.	Germany.	Total of 3 Powers.
Battleships					
Over 10,000 tons..	8	7	3	...	10
5,000—10,000 „ ...	5	5	4	3	12
Total.....	13	12	7	3	22
Cruisers					
Over 8,000 tons ...	4	...	...	...	...
5,000—8,000 „ ...	8	5	5	...	10
Total.....	12	5	5	...	10

II.—Launched or to be Launched, 1891-1900.

	England.	France.	Russia.	Germany.	Total of 3 Powers.
Battleships					
Over 14,000 tons..	17	...	...	...	...
10,000—14,000 „ ...	15	11	2	24	
5,000—10,000 „ ...	5	4	4	13	
Total.....	32	16	15	6	37
Cruisers					
Over 10,000 tons..	18	1	3	1	5
7,000—10,000 „ ...	3	12	...	...	12
5,000—7,000 „ ...	16	2	2	6	10
Total.....	12	15	5	7	27

The above table discloses a remarkable state of things. In the first place it throws into strong relief the comparative neglect of the fleet during the eighties. In the ten years 1881-1890 we were practically content to build battleship for battleship with France, and were hopelessly inferior to a combination of France and Russia. In cruisers we had a bare margin of superiority over France and Russia. On the other hand, during the current decade, having regard to the greater power of our ships, we may be said to have built, or to be building as many battleships as France, Russia, and Germany together; while in cruisers we have an overwhelming superiority. It is probably not too much to say that if it were only a question of the ships launched or to be launched during the last decade of the century, the British fleet could comfortably account for the combined fleets, not of France and Russia alone, but of France-Russia, and Germany.

An interesting point is the expense. Upon new construction we were only spending the same as France in 1878-79-80. To-day we are spending nearly three times as much. During the decade 1879-80—1888-9 the aggregate expenditure on new construction was as follows:

England.	France.
£38,0,0,000	£15,700,000

with a result (roughly speaking) of ships launched 1881-1890 of

	England.	France.
Battleships	13	12
Cruisers	12	5

On the other hand, during the decade 1889-90—1898-99 the aggregate expenditure was as follows;

England.	France.
£36,000,000	£28,0,0,000

with a result (roughly speaking) of ships launched or to be launched 1891—1900 of

	England.	France.
Battleships	32	16
Cruisers	42	15

Making every allowance for the fact that many more British ships will be unfinished, and therefore requiring far larger additional expenditure after March 31, 1899, than in the case of France, and bearing in mind that a ship for ship the British ships are far bigger than the French, these two sets of figures seem to point not only to the fact that we are getting far better value for our money than formerly.

A further corroboration of this pleasing circumstance may be found in this: During the ten years 1889-90—1898-99 England will have spent in the aggregate about £50,000,000 on new construction against the £57,000,000 of France and Russia Combined, and will have produced (roughly speaking) with that expenditure in bigger ships as compared with France and Russia combined 1891-1900.

	England.	France and Russia.
Battleships	32	31
Cruisers	42	20

From all of which it would seem that we really are spending enough upon the Navy at present, and so long as the present proportion to European building programmes is ma

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE award of the Hertford scholarships at Oxford affords nearly as interesting a study in heridity as that of the Senior Wranglership at Cambridge. Of the two who are "proxime accessit" for this scholarship one is Mr. R. Asquith, scholar of Balliol, whose father, it need hardly be said, is the ex-Home Secretary and an ex-Balliol and ex-Craven scholar, while the father of Mr. H. Butler, the other "proxime accessit," is Mr. Arthur Butler, an old Ireland scholar, and now Fellow of Oriel College.

Mr. E. L. Godkin, "the most eminent of living editors," is spending his summer holiday at Cobham. He has been interviewed by the "British Weekly" on the subject, among others, of the war. Mr. Godkin does not believe that a war was necessary: "It fully recognised the good intentions which have led our people into this struggle, but I believe that if President McKinley had been left to manage matters without interference, he would by this time have found a pacific settlement." "Do you find that your view of the matter is largely supported?" "It is no exaggeration to say that I have not met a single intelligent man who does not share my opinion. The friendly feeling between America and Britain which has recently sprung up is, Mr. Godkin thinks, the best result of the war.

The opposition of Nonconformists to the theatre is (writes a correspondent) evidently breaking down very rapidly. At the Lyceum—when Miss Ellen Terry gave a monster benefit for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children—Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Parker were to be seen in the front row of the dress circle, while in the stalls below Rev. W. J. Dawson and Rev. Joseph Hocking enjoyed the imitations of Miss Cissy Loftus and the humours of Mr. Dan Leno. Nonconformist laymen were also represented by two well-known publishers—Mr. James Bowden, who is a Baptist deacon, and Mr. Horace B. Marshall, who is a leading Methodist.

Writing in the "Review of Reviews" on the passing of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Stead says: That which cheered him most of all the news he heard during the last trying months was the report that his grand daughter, a bright, "spirituelle" young maiden of twenty, had decided to dedicate herself to the work of a Christian missionary to the heathen who sit in darkness. The dying statesman thrilled with joy at the thought that his grandchild had chosen the better part. To his illumined eye, nothing in this world was worth talking of or living for, save the great commission to preach Christ, and Him crucified, as the living witness of the love of God for man. There is nothing better than that, nothing, indeed, to be compared to it. Again and again would he revert to it, but always with complacent, triumphant joy. Not even Cromwell's deathbed, remarks Mr. Stead, affected England as did the slow passing of the Grand Old Man.

According to the account just given by Mr. Conybeare at Dudley of his relations with his late constituents in Cornwall, the ex-member for the Camborne has been laying down some novel conditions which he required should be fulfilled before he once more contested the division. He required that at least 2,500 electors should enrol themselves on his side and undertake to pay one shilling per annum towards organisation. This was to be done to test the sincerity of his supporters. But the Cornwall miners did not rise to the occasion, so Mr. Conybeare has gone down to Dudley, where he has been addressing the Liberal Association with a view to becoming the Liberal candidate.

"M. A. P.," Mr. T. P. O'Connor's new paper, is out. In a "Chapter of Autobiography" by Sir Edward Clarke occurs the following interesting paragraph: I was not attracted to the profession of advocacy merely by its being the pleasantest and most highly paid of all intellectual occupations. The attraction to me was that the Bar offered the only path by which a lad who had neither money nor influence to back him could hope to attain to any position of influence in political affairs. The first volume Sir Edward bought with his own money was a little three-volume edition of "Brougham's Lives of the Statesmen of the Time of George III."

"M. A. P." is of course, up to date, and devotes a page to Mr. Hooley, "T. P." tells of meeting the millionaire at dinner, when one of the company gave details of a tragic story. At its close, Mr. Hooley was the first to speak, and spoke like the brave, healthy creature I take him to be. He took a fork, traced a little bit of a farm in his native country. "If I'm ever broken," he said, "I won't blow out my brains; I'll go down to that little farm with my wife and children, and I'll turn farmer." It was bravely spoken, and now that the dread hour has come, I trust that it will be as bravely acted. "T. P." adds that he knows nothing about Mr. Hooley's financial method, but he cannot bring himself to "join the ignoble crowd that hunted him, toadied him, ruined him in his hour of triumph, and that now trample on his prostrate body."

Mr. Richard Bell, the new elected General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, is the son of a sergeant of Glamorganshire police. He has had the advantage of a good general and business education, and the experience of a railway guard up to the highest grade. He is only thirty-seven years old, and is said to be thoroughly popular with all classes of railway servants. As a propagandist orator he is like most men of his class, rugged but effective. He starts work in the newly-erected offices, within a thousand yards or so of King's Cross.

From an illustrated interview with Dr. Samuel Smiles in the "Temple Magazine" for July we learn that no book of its kind has ever achieved such a remarkable reputation as "Self-Help." Not far short of a quarter of a million of copies have been sold in and the work has been translated into seventeen languages. Yet, strangely enough, it was contemptuously refused by the first publisher to whom it was offered, and the refusal so discouraged the author that he allowed the manuscript to lie in his desk for years, and did not care to publish it until he had established his reputation by his "Life of George Stephenson."

Dr. Smiles gave his interviewer some particulars of how he came to write the book: I was secretary of the Leeds and Thirsk railway when a number of young men requested me to give them some addresses, or, as they put it, "talk to them a bit." They were a group of highly-deserving and persevering young men, and it was impossible to refuse to give such help as one could, so I gave them some homely talks on such subjects as thrift, courage, and industry. Those little talks are amongst the happiest memories of my life. There was nothing in them that was new, but they formed the basis of "Self Help," though the book was not actually written till fifteen years afterwards.

Things seem to be rather behind the times in Auvergne, if a story in the "Church Gazette" is correct. M. Paul Guignard vouches for the fact that "a woman who attended one of the Protestant meetings at Clermont Ferrand, a town of 50,000 population, went to a bookseller's, and asked for a New Testament. The bookseller had never heard of it. "A New Testament?" he said, "I have not heard of the book. I suppose it is not out yet. If you like I will write to Paris and get you a copy as soon as it is out."

Princess Beatrice, who has been taking the waters at Kissingen since May 28, is to proceed on Saturday to Coburg on a brief visit to the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, at the picturesque hunting Lodge of Rosenau, in the Thuringian Forest. Princess Beatrice goes from Coburg to Darmstadt, to spend a week at the chateau of Heiligenberg, on the Bergstrasse, with Princess Louis of Battenberg, and she will pay a visit to the Empress Frederick at Cronberge on her way back to England.

Viscount Gormanston will shortly resign the Governorship of Tasmania, and he is to be succeeded by Sir William MacGregor, Lieutenant-Governor of British New Guinea, who will obtain a rise in salary from £1,800 a year to £3,500. He has well earned his promotion.

Sir Massey Lopes, who has a good while since passed out of view in the political arena at Westminster, where for many years he did good and lasting work, is still well remembered. After Sir Thomas Dyke Acland he is the "Grand Old Man" of Devonshire, for he is now in his eightieth year, and his birthday is being celebrated in his native place with many honours and festive demonstrations. The family, although not absolutely English, is of the thoroughly Anglicised type, and Devonshire is very proud of all the branches of it, and of their good deeds.

The Due and Duchesse d'Orleans, who have been residing at York House, Twickenham, since their return from Lisbon, have left London for Brussels, on their way to Marienbad, where they will stay for a month. The Duc and Duchesse d'Orleans will spend the autumn at Wood Norton, the late Duc d'Aumale's beautiful place in Worcestershire, near Evesham, where extensive and costly alterations and improvements are being carried out. It is probable that the Prince of Wales will be a guest at Wood Norton in the course of the next shooting season for a few days.

Mr. Asquith, in his speech on behalf of the Bishop of St. Albans' Fund, expressed an opinion that the shareholders in large industrial undertakings were bound not only to aid the social wants of the workers but to supply their spiritual necessities. Coming from a Cabinet statesman, these words should have some effect, but those who have had practical to deal with the question know that companies at one time have a very tender conscience, and at others none at all, and until Mr. Asquith's words are translated into facts it is to be feared that they will be only an addition to the multitude of pious opinions.

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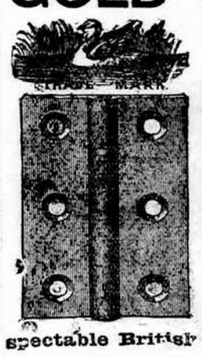
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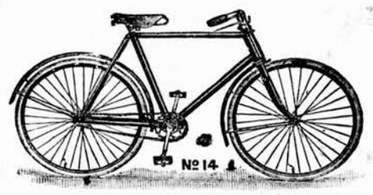

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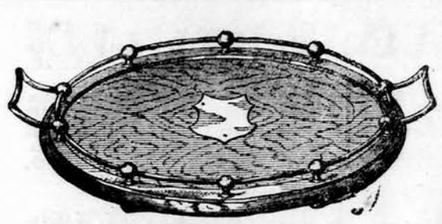

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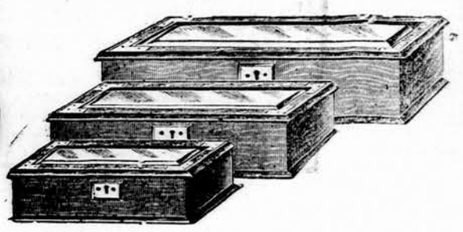

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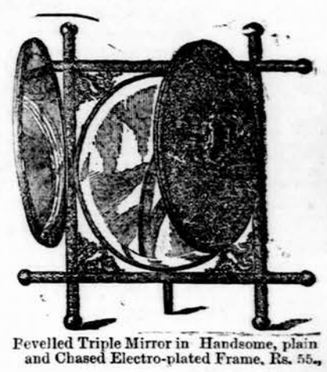

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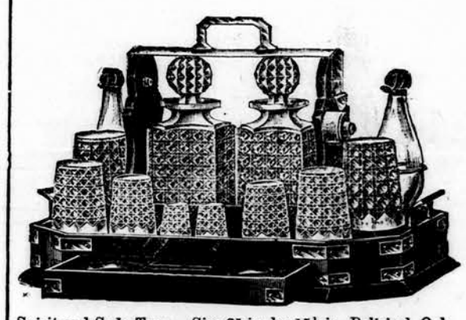

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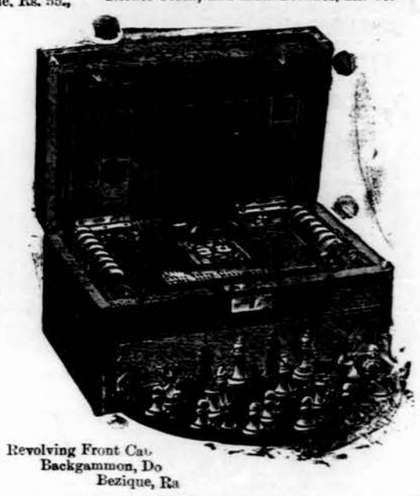

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.